

The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

NULLIFICATION TALK IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION which many in the North regard as meaning little less than secession and treason has been issued by Governor Evans, of South Carolina. It refers to the situation produced by the decision of Judge Goff of the Federal court annulling the Registration law and issuing a permanent injunction restraining certain officials from holding the proposed election for delegates to the constitutional convention. Governor Evans, after asserting the perfect loyalty of South Carolina to the Federal Constitution and Government, continues as follows:

"A crisis confronts us, an issue has been thrust upon us without our will or consent, at a time when peace was hovering over the State. South Carolina is enjoying an era of industrial improvement; factories are being built in greater number than elsewhere in the South. The credit of the State ranks higher than ever in its history, our bonds not being purchasable at a premium of less than ten per cent. The march of progress is about to be stopped; the black pall of Negro domination hovers over us; we must meet the issue like South Carolinians. There are only two flags, the white and a black. Under which will you enlist? The one, the white, peaceful flag of Anglo-Saxon civilization and progress; or the other, the black flag of the debased and ignorant African, with the white traitors who are seeking to marshal the Negroes in order to gain political power?"

"It is fortunate that the issues come this time when a constitution is to be made, guaranteeing white supremacy once and forever. The constitu-

tional convention must be controlled by white men, not white men with black hearts, not Negroes. The world must be shown that we are capable of governing ourselves, and that, constitution or no constitution, law or no law, court or no court, the intelligent white men of South Carolina intend to govern her. Let the man who undertakes to lead the ignorant blacks against you suffer as he did in 1876, and remember that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

"I will not call the legislature together. It can do nothing. An appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States; but, under the red tape and technicalities surrounding it, a decision cannot be had in time to effect the election of delegates. It must be a free, open fight. I appeal to the sovereign people of South Carolina, the wisest and safest and purest tribunal, to protect their homes and liberties. They have never failed to respond to duty. The government of the people must and shall be perpetuated, and we are ready to lead the fight under the white man's flag."

It is said to be the intention of Governor Evans to disregard both the Registration decision and the Dispensary decision. The result will be contempt cases, which will be carried up to the Supreme Court.

Following are brief comments on Governor Evans's address and the situation generally. The Southern Press, with but few exceptions, censures Governor Evans for his revolutionary utterances, and urges acquiescence in the decision of Judge Goff pending action by the higher courts:

"The people do not give two straws for finesse. They admire bold and open attack and delight in hard-hitting. Milk-and-water talk suits them but ill. What Governor Evans says should be strong enough for them. He talks right out in meeting, and there will be not a few amens to his remarks. He gets right down to the bed-rock of the present status of affairs in South Carolina. . . . Governor Evans does not mince words, nor is the present a time for mincing words. Now is the time when it will be clearly shown what white men in South Carolina are patriots, are true believers in the necessity for white supremacy, and are willing to make every exertion for the maintenance of good government."—*The Register (Dem.)*, Columbia.

"The voice is the voice of Evans, but the hand is the hand of Tillman. The substantial authorship of the infamous manifesto signed John Gary Evans, will be readily determined by those who know the style of his master. The term 'infamous' which we apply to it is none too strong. The paper is throughout a base appeal to prejudice and passion, terminating in what may only be understood as an incitement to violence and even to murder."—*The State (Dem.)*, Columbia.

"The talk of Federal interference as Federal interference terrifies few in South Carolina at this day. The people of the State have an equal right to go into the Federal courts as into the State courts. The simple question is, Has the Federal court exceeded its authority? If Judge Goff's decision be sustained by the Supreme Court, every citizen should submit, and will ultimately be forced to submit. We do not believe that his judgment will be upheld, and what we protest against is that it should be acquiesced in before an attempt is made to overthrow it."—*The News and Courier (Dem.)*, Charleston.

"The whites in South Carolina may regret the presence of the Negro, as we of the North regret the power of ignorance and dishonesty gathered from the four corners of the Earth. But they must surmount the embarrassments of their condition within constitutional limits. As the Governor says, the people must show themselves capable of governing themselves, but they do not need to do it, 'constitution or no constitution, law or no law, court or no court.' That has been tried and proved a failure. The proclamation of Governor Evans contains some talk about flags: 'There are only two flags,' the white and the black. Under which will you enlist?' And again: 'We are ready to lead the fight under the white man's flag.' So the 'Stars and Bars' has a successor. Not the red flag of Anarchy, nor the black flag of pirates, but the symbol of race warfare and defiance

of Federal law. This is the official proclamation of the Governor of a State of the Union. It is monstrous impudence, but it is also extreme forgetfulness. It ignores the temper of the American people, proved at ballot-box and on battle-field on more than one occasion. There is room for only one flag in this country, either for peace or war. It is neither the white flag nor the black flag nor the red flag. It is the Stars and Stripes, which is our protection and our glory."—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, New York.

"It may be that the recent decision of Judge Goff in South Carolina making perpetual the injunction against the proposed constitutional convention is not good law. Perhaps the Supreme Court will reverse it, but it must be accepted as law until reversed by competent authority. It is certainly better law and much better patriotism than the defiant utterance of Governor Evans in



GOVERNOR EVANS.

saying: 'Constitution or no constitution, court or no court, law or no law, the intelligent white people of this State are going to govern it.' With no Constitution, no court, and no law, where would the Governor get his authority?"—*The World (Dem.)*, New York.

"We do not believe that Governor Evans will defy the Federal authority. He may, as he has the right to do, continue to enforce the registration and dispensary laws, in order to have contempt cases made that will go up to the Supreme Court and be disposed of by the final authority, but in all essential respects he will

remain a loyal supporter of the Federal laws. Still, it is unfortunate that these questions and problems have come to the front in South Carolina. Our sister State was one of the latest to recover from the evils of the reconstruction period, but the South Carolinians have leaped to the front, and they are now reaping the rewards of their energy, industry, and economy. They can better afford to modify their registration and dispensary acts than to take a step backward, but we have so much confidence in their wisdom and conservatism that we look forward to their speedy settlement of the questions which are now vexing them."—*The Constitution (Dem.)*, Atlanta.

"Governor Evans's address to the people of South Carolina is a very inflammatory, and, we cannot but think, a very untimely one. If it does not do so, in fact it comes perilously near to suggesting forcible resistance to the authority of the United States court. That is not to be heard or thought of. Judge Goff's decree, however wrong, must be respected and obeyed until it is reversed and set aside by a superior court."—*The Times (Dem.)*, Richmond.

"Here we find the supreme functions of a State estopped and the sovereign rights of a State trodden under foot by a Federal official whose sense of his own importance has evidently clouded his knowledge of constitutional law. Talk of a 'force bill'! Why, the 'force bill' in its most odious form was not a patch on gross and offensive Federal interference with the rights of States which this decision of a United States Judge implies. And were that Goff judgment to be upheld by the supreme tribunal of the country, the States as States would cease to be, merged in a centralized Federal power; or, otherwise, they would have to have recourse to the law of force to vindicate their sovereignty."—*Times-Democrat (Dem.)*, New Orleans.

"[The decision] is far-reaching, and rather startling to thinking people. It is by no means certain that the Supreme Court will affirm it. Admitting that it is true that the registration law is so administered as to keep the Negroes away from the polls, it doesn't necessarily follow that the law violates any section of the Federal Constitution. If the law is in harmony with the Constitution, but is improperly administered, for partizan or other reasons, it would seem as if the State court was the proper tribunal to apply to for relief. States are naturally jealous of having

their sovereignty encroached upon, and they should be, because one encroachment submitted to is likely to be followed by others. The tendency of the Federal courts is to extend their jurisdiction, and if no protests were made their encroachments might eventually amount to the removal of all limits to the exercise of power by the central Government."—*The News (Dem.)*, Savannah.

"The impressive feature of the proceedings is that there is interference with South Carolina in her highest prerogative as a State, the formation of a Constitution for her people, and that there is so little remonstrance against it among the South Carolinians, in whom the ancient spirit of her people is predominant. The stress of circumstances is an agency in inducing this submission, but the heavy blow the action is to the doctrine of extreme State rights is also involved, and there seems to be submission to it which would have been impossible at an earlier period."—*The Herald (Ind.)*, Boston.

A NOTED COLLEGE PRESIDENT DEAD.

JULIUS H. SEELYE, for thirteen years president of Amherst College, died at his home, after a protracted illness, on May 12. The news of his death, as *The Springfield Republican* says, came as a sad message not only to Amherst graduates, but to college men all through the country. A veteran professor of Amherst, W. S. Tyler, described him at a alumni gathering as "the largest pattern of a man, physical, intellectual, moral, and religious." Not only as an educator, but as a statesman (for he served a term in Congress), he commanded universal respect as a man of lofty purpose and great ability.

President Seelye was born in 1824. He graduated from Amherst in 1849, studied in the Theological Seminary at Auburn, N. Y., and completed his education in the German universities. From 1853 to 1858 he was pastor of the First Reformed Dutch Church in Schenectady, N. Y. Then he became professor of mental and moral philosophy in Amherst. In 1877 he was made president of the College, and he retained the position until 1891, when ill-health compelled him to resign. His service in Amherst was interrupted by a brief Congressional career, which is thus described by *The New York Times*:

"In the election of 1874 both the great national parties had made their nominations for Congress in the old Tenth District, neither of which was satisfactory to certain of the citizens, who held a little independent convention and nominated Dr. Seelye. Some of the party papers treated the nomination as a matter for jest, and it was handled rather curiously even by those who made it, no official notification being sent to him until the day after the election, when the chairman and secretary of the convention sent him a note informing him of the action of the convention, to which was added a postscript, stating that he had been elected. He accepted both the nomination and the election in a brief note, the three-cent stamp required for its transmission representing the total amount of his campaign expenses. His term in Congress was unmarked by any event of note, and when the political campaign of 1876 was opened he publicly announced his intention of not allowing the use of his name a second time, giving as his reason his desire to give himself, without interruption, to his work as a teacher of young men. 'In a Government like ours,' he said in his letter to his constituents announcing this decision, 'where legislation must, in the long run, be the utterance of the public will, the educator by whom the public opinion is molded may have a more important work to do than the legislator by whom that opinion is only expressed.'"

Characterizing President Seelye as an educator and thinker, *The Springfield Republican* says:

"His ideals in teaching were the Greek philosophers, and his favorite system was to lead the pupil from unsound propositions by a series of concessions. It has been the frequent comment of President Seelye's pupils in later life that they always realized in his classroom that there was a 'large man in the chair.' President Seelye appreciated that a weak student might easily accept his conclusions without question, and sought to stimulate inquiry. He believed in the freest investigation, holding no theme too

sacred for thoughtful inquiry, and that reverence and faith instead of being endangered are only encouraged and established by the fullest freedom. . . . In his philosophy President Seelye held that there is no inherent law of progress in human nature, and his pupils heard frequently that 'the lamp which lightens one nation in its progress has always been lighted by a lamp behind it,' and that 'no savage has ever civilized himself.' He held that religious impulse has given inspiration to all high art, and 'there is never a great genius, uninspired by some sort of a religious sentiment or impulse.'"

SENATORIAL MUDDLE IN DELAWARE.

AFTER a four months' contest the Delaware Legislature adjourned, leaving the election of a United States Senator a subject of dispute. Both the courts of the State and the United States Senate will probably be called upon to settle the controversy. The facts are, briefly, these: Last Fall Delaware, a Democratic State, went Republican. But, while the Republican Press congratulated the country on the "redemption" of the State, Democratic and Independent newspapers freely charged that money had been used in the election, and that it came from Mr. J. E. Addicks, a big gas operator, who has a Summer residence in the State and wished to become a United States Senator. When the Legislature, which had a clear Republican majority on joint ballot, assembled, Mr. Addicks was announced as the chief Republican candidate. But another Republican, Judge Massey, had enough support in the Legislature to bring about a deadlock, which lasted four months. On the last day of the session, Judge Massey's friends withdrew his name and substituted that of Col. Henry A. Dupont. Fifteen votes were cast for him. The question that arises is, whether this constituted a majority of the Legislature. When Governor Marvil died a few weeks ago, the President of the Senate became acting Governor, Delaware having no Lieutenant-Governor. Claiming that he is still a member of the Senate, tho acting Governor, he attended the last session of the Senate, presided at the joint legislative session, and cast his vote against Colonel Dupont. If his vote was legally cast, Colonel Dupont did not receive a majority; if it was not so cast, there was such a majority, and Colonel Dupont was elected. This is the question which the courts will have to decide and which the United States Senate will have to pass upon. The result is of special importance because of the close vote in the next United States Senate. If Dupont is declared entitled to a seat, his vote will give the Republicans 42 votes, the Democrats 39. If he is declared not entitled to a seat, and the acting Governor appoints a Democrat to fill the seat, it will give the Republicans but 41 votes, the Democrats 40, the Populists 6.

Ambiguity of the Constitution.—"We hold that the General Assembly of the State of Delaware, in joint assembly met, yesterday elected as the successor of Mr. Anthony Higgins in the United States Senate Col. Henry A. Dupont, one of the most estimable citizens in the State. We hold to this position until it shall be determined otherwise by a higher authority than acting Governor Watson. The announcement which he made, that there had been no election of a Senator, was supplemented by the announcement of Speaker McMullen, of the House, that Colonel Dupont had been elected. The point had previously been raised by Senator Aldrichs that Mr. Watson, having taken the oath of office as Governor, was not qualified to exercise the functions of a Senator. The point was well taken, inasmuch as the ambiguity of the Constitution upon that question has never been removed. Attorney-General Nicholson himself recently remarked that the Constitution was ambiguous upon the course to be followed by a Speaker of the Senate who should become acting Governor by virtue of his office upon the death of the Governor. The State Constitution says:

"Section 12, Article 2.—'No person . . . holding any office under this State or the United States . . . shall, during his continuance in office, be a Senator or Representative.'

"Section 5, Article 3.—'No member of Congress, nor person

holding any office under the United States or this State, shall exercise the office of Governor.'

"Section 14, Article 3.—'Upon any vacancy happening in the office of Governor by his death, removal, or inability, the Speaker of the Senate shall exercise the office until a Governor elected by the people shall be duly qualified.'

"Taking these sections in their order, it is not difficult to see what the Constitution provides. It first declares that no person holding a State office, the Governor not being excepted, shall be a Senator or a Representative. Second, it declares that no person holding any other office under the State shall exercise the office of Governor. Third, it sets forth that upon the death of a Governor the Speaker of the Senate shall exercise the office of Governor until a Governor elected by the people shall be duly qualified. As to the intent of these provisions the present situation has nothing to do; the question now is as to whether the Speaker of the Senate, having taken the oath of office as Governor, can lawfully exercise the duties of a Senator and a Speaker—in fact, serve in three capacities at the same time.

"It is evident to us that, under the conditions which existed Col. Henry A. Dupont was actually elected United States Senator. . . . So far as we are aware, a similar question has never been raised before in connection with the election of a United States Senator. The fact of the Governor acting in the capacity of a Senator is clearly an instance of one man holding two offices at the same time. It would, therefore, be well for the United States Senate to settle for all time this question, the Constitution of this State, according to the Attorney-General, being 'ambiguous.'"—*The News (Rep.), Wilmington, Del.*

Not a Difficult Case.—"The case in Delaware is not essentially difficult. The State Constitution there provides that 'upon any vacancy happening in the office of Governor, the Speaker of the Senate shall exercise the office until a Governor elected by the people shall be duly qualified.' That is, the Speaker of the Senate shall be the acting Governor, as the Vice-President is the acting President. But here it would seem that it is only the Speaker of the Senate who can exercise these functions. Suppose he resigns his office as a member of the Senate, he can be its Speaker no longer; he therefore loses his right to be acting Governor. He is not a Governor, remember, under the Constitution of Delaware; he is a Speaker of the Senate, 'exercising the office of Governor.' He is simply discharging certain duties ex-officio, which the Constitution devolves upon him in virtue of the position he holds as a Senator. If he resigns his senatorship, do not these duties, which he holds only in virtue of his office as Senator, fall away from him? On the other hand, if he continues to hold his senatorship, and thus continues competent to discharge them, is his district to be deprived of its representation in the Senate to which the Constitution entitles it? In equity we think not, and in law we question if it will be so decided. An analogous case would have been the deprival of the States of Ohio, of Kansas, or of Connecticut of their votes in the Senate because their Senators were called by the Constitution to discharge the duties of Vice-President in that body. The Constitution of Delaware did not make Mr. Watson Governor; it only provided that he should 'exercise the office.' We have before referred to a case in which a Delaware State Senator 'exercised the office of Governor in this way,' and afterward went back to his seat in the



THE GAS ESCAPES AT LAST.

—*The Press, Philadelphia.*

Senate after a real Governor had been chosen, with general acquiescence.

"We have discussed this case in its legal bearings because it seems to us to be an interesting one in this point of view. The United States Senate, which is not restricted in passing upon the claims of applicants for seats in that body by State constitutions, will act as it sees fit in the matter. Politics are likely to have much to do with it. The chances are that Mr. Dupont will be allowed his seat, and that the act will not be considered a great wrong because of the indisposition of the people to sanction the practise of a man's acting in an administrative and an executive office at the same time, but the Constitution of Delaware seems to decree that this may be, and the State's practise under it has been in accordance with this view."—*The Herald (Ind.)*, Boston.

The Story of Addicksism a Shameless Chapter.—"It is not worth while to discuss the possible chances of Colonel Dupont's admission to the Senate. The acting Governor of Delaware was clearly within his legal rights in maintaining his position as a Senator, but under the circumstances he showed supreme contempt for the popular will, and proved himself to be a partizan without any claim whatever to the honors of statesmanship. He deserves all the censure heaped upon him for the ignoble part which he played; yet the fact must not be lost sight of that the real responsibility for the existing state of things rests with the four Republican members who persisted in voting to the end for a man who never had the remotest claims to consideration in such a connection. . . .

"At no time during the past four months has there been any excuse for a continuance of the struggle over the election of a United States Senator. There never was any chance for Mr. Addicks to be elected, and there is reason to believe that this odious political adventurer early recognized this fact; but having made such a discreditable exhibition of himself in politics, he evidently thought he had nothing more to lose in the way of reputation, if he had nothing to gain, through planting himself stubbornly across the track. It will probably never be revealed, the more's the pity, what was the real nature of the contract between Addicks and the members of the Legislature who so servilely and disgracefully did his bidding. . . . The political history of the country furnishes no more shameless chapter than the story of Addicksism in Delaware, and it is inconceivable that the people of that State can have any further use for the men who so defiantly refused to recognize their first obligation to the Commonwealth."—*The Telegraph (Rep.)*, Philadelphia.

RECORD OF A REFORM LEGISLATURE.

THE political revolution in New York which brought about the defeat of Tammany last Fall resulted in the election of a Republican Legislature by an overwhelming majority. That Legislature adjourned on May 16 after an unusually long and eventful session, and the Press is now summing up its work and discussing its record. There is a general agreement that, as a reform body, the Legislature has been disappointing in some important respects, but while Democratic and Independent newspapers declare that its sins of commission and omission far outweigh the good it has accomplished, the Republican papers assert that, on the whole, it has been one of the most progressive Legislatures New York has known in many years. In the matter of taxation, Republicans regretfully admit that the record is unfavorable, since the State taxes have been increased \$4,000,000. As regards legislation affecting New York City, three so-called anti-Tammany reform bills have been passed: the Bipartisan Police Bill, the Power of Removal Bill, which conferred on Mayor Strong the power to remove all heads of departments and substitute his own appointees, and the Police Magistrates Bill, which conferred on him the same power in the case of police judges. There has also been considerable general legislation in connection with elections, ballot reform, and canal improvement, but opinions differ as to the value of these measures.

Has Not Been Exceptionally Bad.—"Undeniably the present Legislature has not fully answered the expectations of the great

body of voters who elected it. It has hesitated and halted over the passage of bills which there was never any doubt that the vast majority of honest citizens desired and believed to be necessary to insure effective reforms in this city. And the belief is general that the purpose with which the passage of these bills has been delayed has not been an honest one. There are also good grounds for the belief that in all the proceedings of the Legislature in connection with bills that have been defeated, those which have been passed, and those which have been delayed and tinkered in one way and another, the end and aim and the supreme desire have been, not so much to promote the general good or respond to the popular wish—indeed, to put it on a lower plane, not so much to build up the Republican Party and strengthen it in public confidence—as to advance the interests of a faction and sustain the waning fortunes of a corrupt and unprincipled leader. The public and official record of the Legislature furnishes proof of this sufficient for any unprejudiced mind, but well-authenticated facts of public notoriety place it beyond doubt. The responsibility for this disgrace—for disgrace it is—rests primarily upon the Legislature. It has shown from the beginning a disposition to palter with the people who elected it, and so far as it could to deceive and betray them. . . . We are apt to lose sight of the great good accomplished already, and the greater reforms initiated under the legislation of last Winter, in our disappointment and chagrin at the failure of some of our hopes and expectations. This legislature has not been exceptionally wise, patriotic, or honest, but it has not been, on the other hand, exceptionally bad. Let us be thankful for that."—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, New York.

A Balance of Good.—"In passing impartial judgment on what has been done and what has not been done the ultimate question resolves into this one: 'Have the people lost or gained in the sum total of what has been accomplished?' That is the supreme test, and it is by it that the work of the Legislature should be measured.

"The Recorder has no hesitation in saying that the cause of good government has been advanced by the late Legislature. The storm center of reform hung over this island—this great city—and as a result of the enlarged powers given to its present administration, put in power by the people, we shall have here a better government than the metropolis has ever known. It means better government for the State, better government for the whole Republic.

"The defeat of the Police Reorganization Bill was a blunder. The killing of Greater New York is on the border line of criminality. In their own good time both measures will come. Boss-ridden servitors in both cases disobeyed the commands of the people, but the accountability for these outrages—this broken faith—will have to be rendered in convention and at the ballot-box.

"Republican traitors have in one way or another marred a splendid record. The Republican Party will deal with them in its own way and at its own time. But, as a whole, the Republican Party in the Legislature has done well. No Legislature in many years has done better."—*The Recorder (Rep.)*, New York.

Desperate Anti-Reform Body.—"This Legislature was chosen as a reform body, pledged to give us certain specific reforms. These included police, school, and other reform measures for this city, designed to relieve us permanently from Tammany abuses, and electoral reforms for the State. The Republican majority went to Albany for the express purpose of giving us these things. Voters had been urged in the campaign to support not only the Republican candidate for Governor but Republican candidates for the Legislature, because the only hope of reform lay in securing Republican control of both the executive and legislative branches of the Government. But no sooner did the Legislature assemble than it was discovered that the Republican majority had come together, not for the purpose of enacting the legislation which the people desired, but such legislation as Tom Platt desired. This was made so plain that mass-meetings had to be held to bring pressure upon the Republican members to induce them to pass even the Power of Removal Bill. We succeeded in getting that only after five weeks of delay. The reform of the police-justice bench was secured only through the personal exertions of the Governor, who sent a special message in its behalf. No reform measure could be advanced a step without a fight. The one great issue upon which the city campaign had been waged, police re-

form, was jockeyed with for four months, and then not only refused, but a law was enacted which has seriously aggravated the power for evil in the old laws. Instead of having a reform body, as we supposed, we had an anti-reform body, resisting desperately all efforts to persuade it to do the duty to which it was pledged."—*The Evening Post (Ind.)*, New York.

"The Legislature which adjourned yesterday missed and misused a great opportunity. It was a reform Legislature and it did not reform. It was elected on pledges which it has failed to meet. It had a plain duty and it did not do it. It knew the people's will and it disregarded it. . . . It would be superfluous to allude to the causes of this ignominious failure further than to ascribe it to bossism and partizanship. It is not a coincidence that the close of the session is accompanied by an announcement of a greatly increased tax rate. It would have been unnatural if there had been any different wind-up to such a session."—*The World (Dem.)*, New York.

"It is becoming somewhat trite to call each successive Legislature worse than its predecessors, but the record of this session was exceptionally bad, because of the clearness with which its course was marked out in advance, and the distinct obligations that had been put upon it. It did not come together without knowing what it had to do. It was in no doubt as to what the public interests required or what public opinion demanded, and it has wantonly disregarded the public interests in matters of the greatest importance and defied public opinion where it was most clearly and emphatically expressed."—*The Times (Dem.)*, New York.

"The Governor was not impeached, nor was the Republican form of government repudiated—by statute. If a dictatorship had to be set up, the deceased carefully kept the unpleasant fact from being seen—by the blind. When a measure demanded by the people was killed, the Senate always took the responsibility for the deed. This thoughtful policy will do much to reform—the Senate to be elected next time. There have probably been worse Legislatures—in Arizona."—*The Herald (Ind.)*, New York.

SHOULD PATENTS BE ABOLISHED?

ABUSES of the patent system have for years been a familiar topic of the Press, and recent litigation between rival companies claiming patent monopolies have brought to light many devices by which the restrictions of the patent laws are evaded and circumvented. Voices have been raised for reform of the system of patent monopolies, and in some quarters the total abolition of the system has been favored. We find a long editorial in *The New York Journal of Commerce*, a very prominent and influential trade journal, in which suggestions of a very radical nature are made with regard to the subject. The paper hints that society would not be injured in the least if patents were abolished altogether, but for the present it recommends a certain recognition of the patentee's right to compensation for the use of his invention during a limited number of years. We quote from it as follows:

"The monopolies created by the patent system are growing more and more burdensome, and the vast fortunes won, not by inventors, but by the promoters of and speculators in inventions, are growing larger and more obnoxious, and are responsible for very much of the popular discontent and of the oppressive characteristics sometimes incident to accumulated wealth which prepare the soil for the seeds the Socialists sow.

"As a means of stimulating invention patent monopolies are wholly superfluous. The inventor would invent whether he got a patent for it or not. It is notorious that very few inventors make any money; many patents are commercially worthless, and those that are valuable usually yield wealth to the men who finance the invention and not to the mechanical genius who constructs the device. Some inventors who combine financial with mechanical skill have grown unnecessarily rich, but it is a noteworthy fact that some of these men, and among them celebrated supposed inventors, never originated anything of any considerable importance, but simply developed a knack of improving the invention of some more original mind. Among the most remarkable and useful in-

ventions are those of surgical and scientific instruments which the inventors are barred by the ethics of their professions from patenting. If there were no patents the progress of invention would be interrupted in no important respect.

"The invention is not wholly the work of the inventor; if it were we would have as much inventing in Asia and Africa as in Europe and America. The invention culminates in one man who builds upon a foundation laid for him by his predecessors and under favorable conditions created for him by the intellectual atmosphere and the industrial system into which he was born. The patent is largely unnecessary and the inventor has a slender claim to it.

"The patent is the basis for extortionate demands made upon the public and is the corner-stone of most of the trusts and monopolies. Officers of the Sugar Trust have admitted the power the possession of certain patents gives them to drive their competitors out of business. The Cordage Trust was built upon patents. The Whisky Trust owns some patents upon which its power would have mainly rested if its managers had not been more deeply interested in the stock market than in the production of spirits. The Steel Rail Combine owed its power entirely to patents, some of which it used and some of which it owned, but would neither use nor allow any other parties to use, tho they would have utilized ores that were not adapted to the Bessemer patents. The sleeping-car monopoly does not rest so much on patents as it does on its skill in winning the interest of the officers of railway companies, but its position is fortified by the possession of patents. Nearly every article of commerce is hedged in by patents, and the aggregate exactions from the public are enormous. Objectionable as the patent system is in its simplicity, it has become absolutely dangerous since lawyers have discovered ways of prolonging the monopolies which rest upon patent rights. Users of non-patented articles, or of articles ostensibly patented, though without right, are persecuted, or often refrain from using what is of right open to all because of the liability of becoming involved in suits with corporations which own patents expressed in preposterously broad terms, and which have capital enough to tire out any persons who are disposed to resist their claims and depend on the protection of the courts. . . .

"The patent system is being commonly used as an engine of oppression and injustice, and it will have to be abolished or reformed. There would be no objection to giving the patentee special rights in his invention for five or seven years after it goes into use. But there is no reason for giving him a monopoly, and his pecuniary interests are not thereby usually promoted. The law might forbid infringement upon the patent for five or seven years except upon the payment of a royalty. This might be obtained from the Patent Office, and its amount might be adjusted in accordance with some general rule, and based either on the saving effected by the device or upon the cost of making the device. Any one who desired to make the article might do so then upon condition of paying a reasonable toll to the inventor for a reasonable period. There would then be no monopoly, and the inventors as a class would be much better remunerated than they are now, tho a few would not become multi-millionaires."

The evils of the American patent system are incidentally referred to in an address by H. W. Leonard on Electrical Engineering in Europe and America, which appears in the *Transactions* of the Institute of Electrical Engineers. As a result of personal observations, Mr. Leonard states that we are rapidly losing the lead in the race of electrical development. The development of original improvements has become wellnigh impossible here by reason of the opposition of the gigantic combinations, which discourage inventions they do not control and prevent the use of improvements which might depreciate the value of their own patents. Many inventions patented here and suppressed by American companies have been successfully introduced in Europe.

ASSISTANT—What will we do with this article, "An Appeal for Justice. Why is One-Half the Human Race Debarred from the Right of Suffrage?" Mrs. Newage (editorial chief of *The World for Women*)—Cut it down to a quarter of a column and put it in the "Man's Page."—*The Press*, New York.

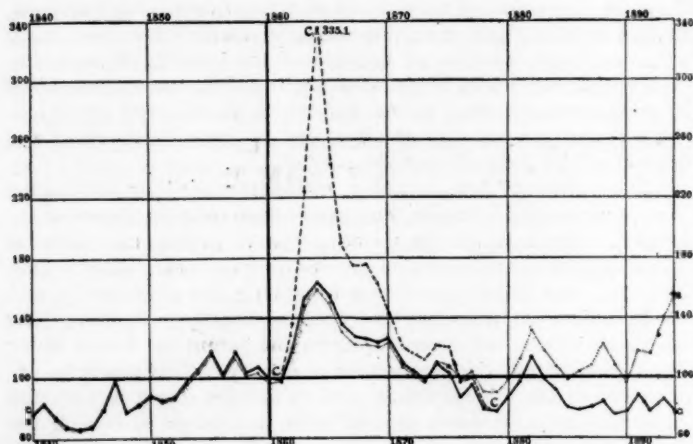
"ANYWAY," said the cornfed philosopher, "when the women get into Congress you won't hear any more of that 'I pause for a reply' chestnut. They won't pause. No."—*The Journal*, Indianapolis.

UPS AND DOWNS OF FARM PRODUCTS.

ADVOCATES of free coinage of silver claim that the demonetization of silver in 1873 had a disastrous effect on prices of staple commodities, and that the only effectual remedy for the depression of agriculture is bimetallism. Monometalists account for the fall of prices by pointing to the introduction of improved machinery, more perfect processes, etc. But the best test of the claim of the silver men is found in an actual examination of the tendencies of prices during a long period. *The New York Voice*, in a recent issue, has presented an instructive table and a diagram showing the fluctuations of the prices of the principal farm products in fifty-five years, from 1840 to 1894. Wheat, rye, corn, oats, cotton, sugar, tobacco, etc., are included, and the quotations were taken from official Government reports. Explaining the method of tabulation, *The Voice* says:

"From 1863 to 1867 the percentages of crop were obtained by striking an average between the percentages of 1860 and 1870 and the corresponding weight given to each price per cent. From 1868 to 1872 the crop percentages of 1870 were used; from 1873 to 1877 the average between the crop percentages of 1870 and 1880; from 1879 to 1882 the crop percentages of 1880; from 1883 to 1887 the average between the crop percentages of 1880 and 1890, and from 1888 to 1894 the crop percentages of 1890."

The results are shown in an elaborate table of prices which we do not reproduce. But we make room for the diagram which, for purposes of comparison, gives the *average* prices of farm products in gold, silver, and currency.



Bringing out the facts disclosed by a study of the diagram, *The Voice* says:

"The gold line begins in 1840 and ends in 1894 at almost exactly the same point—76.2 in 1840 and 76.6 in 1894. The average gold price for the first decade is but 77.3. During the second decade the average is considerably higher, 101.8 for the period, reaching its highest point of 118.9 in 1855.

"Starting with the basal year, 1860, there was a sudden rise of gold prices during the war, reaching the highest point of the fifty-five years in 1864, when it stood at 164.9. From that point the decline was rapid until 1873, when it dropped to 98.9. Since that year with the exception of three years, the price has always been below 100. For the decade following 1870 the average price was 98.9, for the next decade from 1880 the average was 89.1, and for the last five years it has been 80.9.

"One of the most striking features of the diagram is the sudden rise of currency prices from 99.0 in 1861 to 335.1 in 1864, when the war was at its height. The currency price then rapidly fell till 1871, after which its changes corresponded closely to the changes in gold prices until the currency and gold prices coincided in 1879.

"Prices in silver also present an interesting study. From 1840 to 1873 these were invariably lower than the gold prices, the greatest difference being but 5.3 per cent., the average difference being 0.8 per cent. in the first decade, 1.8 per cent. in the second, and 2.4 from 1860 to 1870. After 1873 silver rapidly declines in value and prices in silver go up accordingly."

The bearing of these results on the free silver discussion is pointed out in an editorial in *The Voice*, from which we quote as follows:

"Has the demonetization of silver in 1873 had the disastrous effect that is claimed for it upon the prices of farm products? It can be pointed out, on the one hand, that during the bimetallic period from 1840 to 1860 farm products pretty steadily rose in price. So much of a case the silver advocates can make out from the diagram. But what has been the condition since 1873? In that year prices had returned to about the point they had reached at the beginning of the war. They continued to fall more or less steadily until the year when resumption was accomplished. Since then; a period of seventeen years, the general level has been pretty well maintained, the rises and falls just about counterbalancing each other. This level, however, is about 25 per cent. lower than that of 1873, when silver was demonetized. The question will be raised, whether this fall of 25 per cent. is not due to demonetization. On this point several things may be observed. In the first place, it will be noted that the decline began, not in 1873, but in 1870, three years before the demonetization of silver. At that time, from 1867 to 1870, prices had again become stationary for the first time since the war. Then the decline began again, and there was as much of a fall in the three years prior to 1873 as in the five years after, stopping entirely when resumption had been accomplished and stability in our currency had been secured.

"The only way the silver men can make out a case from this table of prices is to assume that the gradual rise from 1840 to 1860 represented the normal effects of bimetallism; that the prices from 1867 to 1870 represented the point to which bimetallism would naturally have brought us by the same uniform rise had the war not occurred; that this rise would have continued in the same uniform way after 1870, reaching in 1894 a level about 100 per cent. higher than the point we have reached under the single gold standard. In other words, it must be assumed that the normal result of bimetallism is a steady rise in the prices of farm products; and that the demonetization of silver, while it has not resulted in a steady fall, has checked the rise. But an assumption of this kind, while it might have force with the farmer, could not but be fatal in other directions, for it is generally agreed that the currency that is best is the one that neither sends prices up nor down, but tends to maintain a uniform level.

"On the whole, we cannot see that the free-silver advocates can make out a strong case from these figures."

A CRUSADE AGAINST BUCKET SHOPS.

A DETERMINED effort is being made in the Massachusetts Legislature to pass a law abolishing the "bucket shop" and punishing all persons dealing in wagering contests concerning stocks and securities. Bucket shops are patronized by the poorer classes of speculative clerks and workmen, and the business carried on in them is not essentially different from lotteries or race-track pools. The customer generally invests only small sums, but in the long run he is bound to lose. The Press of Massachusetts fully sympathizes with the efforts to suppress the bucket shops, but it points out the injustice and inexpediency of ignoring the gambling speculations on stock exchanges and the dealing on narrow margins, which differ only in degree from the transactions of the low resorts. As the question is of interest to other States as well, we make room for some of the comments of the Massachusetts papers:

A Difference of Degree Only.—"It is a fact learned by bitter experience that the operator in the so-called bucket shop has no defense from loss, the shop is quite likely to fail about the time that its habitués undertake to realize their profits made in a bull market. One of the partners in a concern of this kind has stated of late that the game is ninety-nine points out of one hundred in favor of the shop; the speculator who makes a dollar in a successful gamble generally undertakes to turn it into two, and in the end, relying on the weakness of human nature, on the appetite for speculation which, once fastened on the average man, is as difficult to shake off as the alcohol or tobacco habit, the bucket

shop is bound to win in the game. Doubtless this is true; there is no pretence of an actual purchase or sale in a bucket shop transaction. In plain English the customer makes a wager against the shop, receives a ticket as a memorandum or receipt for his money, and if fortune favor him and he win his wager, the ticket is cashed, unless the shop, as frequently happens in a bull market when profits of customers become greater than their losses, concludes to suspend. In the long run few men are sharp enough to beat the bucket shop and to show a balance to credit of profit and loss at the end of the year.

"If the stock exchange were free from the evils which attend speculation, the problem of a legislative bill which would protect regular dealings and the purchasers of securities would be much simplified. But, as is well known, the difference between bucket-shop and stock-exchange speculation is one of degree only. It is just as much of a gambling transaction to pay a member of the stock exchange ten-per-cent. margin to secure an equity in a stock as it is to wager against the proprietor of a bucket shop that a stock will rise a dollar before it declines to that extent. True, in the case of the regular broker, an actual transaction is supposed to be made, the stock is bought and paid for. However, it is too much to suppose that a broker will tie up his capital in stocks for the benefit of a customer who furnishes cash for but ten per cent. of the cost. The certificate in securities having an active market is made to do duty for numerous transactions through the process of borrowing stock for delivery. . . .

"Where, in this varying manifestation of the speculative craze, is the State to interfere. Is it to say, 'You may speculate, but only under certain auspices,' and if so, how is it to define limitations of speculation? Is it to prescribe that an actual trade shall be made in each transaction; that the certificate shall represent each purchase or sale of stock? Probably the great majority of transactions on the stock exchange in a time of speculative excitement is not represented by actual transfers of stock on the books of the companies concerned. An outstanding certificate for one hundred shares may do duty for many trades in a day; may represent one thousand shares as dealt in by a number of brokers. Evidently advocates of legislation against the bucket shops cannot demand that a transfer of stock shall be made in each transaction, for that would kill speculation by regular brokers as effectually as it would put a stop to the bucket-shop trades."—*The Transcript, Boston.*

No Discriminating Legislation.—"It is, no doubt, regrettable, and perhaps much worse, that speculation is indulged in by any one. If one turns to the market reports of the sales of wheat, flour, or the shares of railroads or of certain speculative industrial undertakings, it will be found that these are dealt in out of all proportion to the demands of legitimate trade. . . .

"There is frequently sold in the New York Cotton Exchange in the course of a fortnight more cotton than the entire annual product of the United States, and the same may be said of the sales of wheat in the produce exchanges both in Chicago and New York. In the New York and Boston stock exchanges the transfers of shares in a few weeks frequently amount to the entire capitalization of certain railroads and industrial corporations. These operations are purely wagering contracts, and are not purchases and sales made in what would be termed good faith.

"Those who are carrying on this business find an objection in the competition of certain establishments that afford opportunities to indulge in this form of speculation upon a more moderate basis of expense. It is, no doubt, true that those who engage in these transactions frequently lose money, and are brought to poverty as a result; but this holds equally true of those who speculate through the medium of the stock exchange, and it would be an easy matter, in pointing a moral against the disastrous influences of the stock exchange, to find numerous illustrations of those once prosperous business men who had been wrecked financially, whose lives had been crushed by disappointment, and whose families were living in the most straitened circumstances as the result of this form of business.

"Of the two, the evils that have resulted through stock-exchange speculation, bringing large profits to certain individuals, such as the Goulds, the Sages, and others—obtained through the ruin of men who were formerly in a financially prosperous condition—make this form of speculation a far greater social difficulty than the evil that the bill in the Legislature is ostensibly aimed to correct. But, as we have said, those who are interested in this

larger abuse seem to be the promoters of the measure to check the lesser one, because by a reduction in this form of competition it is possible that their personal gains may be increased. This is a method of discriminating legislation which should not be permitted."—*The Herald, Boston.*

Stock-Exchange Operations More Pernicious.—"Like all gambling institutions the bucket-shop fosters shiftlessness and poverty and the passion for getting something for nothing. Its spread over the State is unquestionably demoralizing; and where the endowment orders and race-track pools and policy-shops have been so summarily ruled out, it may be asked why the bucket-shop should have been tolerated so long. The answer is simple. It has been found impossible to frame a law whose enforcement would not hit the business of the regular brokers and the Boston stock exchange as hardly as the bucket-shop. . . .

"This must inevitably be the case, because much of the business done through regular brokerage houses is as purely of a gambling nature as that which the bucket-shops transact. While it is true that the regular broker buys the stocks ordered, and the bucket-shop seldom does, but merely risks a bet with the customer, yet the man who buys stocks on a ten-per-cent. margin through the regular broker is acting in no different spirit from the man who buys on a one-per-cent. margin through the bucket-shop. The one may not be any better able to buy the stock outright and hold it than the other; and he has no more intention of coming into full possession of the stock than the other. From the standpoint of the speculator, their operations are effected in precisely the same spirit, for the same purpose, and with the same moral results upon the speculator and the public. And in point of fact it becomes quite as important to suppress the one form of gambling as the other. Of the two, that of the large operator is the more pernicious because the example is more conspicuous and demoralizing. The difficulties in the way of a just and effective legislative interference are therefore manifest."—*The Republican, Springfield.*

AN "IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT" BETWEEN TROLLEYS AND STEAM RAILWAYS.

ALARMED at the phenomenal growth of the trolley system, the steam railroads in different States are appealing to the courts for protection against the newcomer. Various legal objections are raised to the long-distance trolleys between cities and suburban towns and villages, or between large cities connected by the steam roads; and in two States, Pennsylvania and Connecticut, judicial decisions have been rendered which, at least temporarily, put an insurmountable obstacle in the way of several large trolley enterprises. The whole country is interested in the fight, for the whiz of the little trolley is heard everywhere, and its development within the past few years has been remarkable. The judicial set-backs to the trolley we refer to are explained as follows in an editorial in *The New York Times*:

"Connecticut is a very inviting field for the projectors of trolley roads, because in a considerable part of the area of the State the distance from one large town to some other large town is so short. The same is true of eastern Massachusetts, Rhode Island, northern New Jersey, and parts of Pennsylvania, and in all these districts there has been a rapid growth of trolley systems.

"Until a few weeks ago the policy of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad Company in Connecticut, as avowed by the company's officers, was to offer no opposition to the chartering and construction of trolley roads, even when these roads paralleled the company's lines. At that time, however, the company decided that it ought to oppose vigorously the construction of any trolley road from one city or large town to another, because it had already lost considerable passenger traffic by the operation of lines so constructed, and it has been diligently setting forth before legislative committees and in the courts all possible arguments in support of its position.

"One of the decisions to which we refer was that of Judge Hall of the Superior Court relating to the proposed construction of a trolley line from the city of Hartford to the neighboring city of New Britain, the distance being about ten miles. Steam-railway communication between the two cities is now supplied by both

the New Haven and the New England companies. While the proposed line would be in some places two miles from the steam companies' tracks and would be useful to many residents in the region between the two cities, it would virtually parallel the old roads, so far as traffic from one city to the other is concerned. It was to be an extension of the city lines of a New Britain company. The statutes provide that no street railway shall be built from one town to another, in the public highways, so as to parallel any other street railway or steam railroad, until the company desiring to build such a railway shall have obtained from a Judge of the Superior Court a decision that public convenience and necessity require the construction of the projected line. Judge Hall decides that public convenience and necessity do not call for a trolley road between Hartford and New Britain, and says that the two steam roads 'furnish such facilities for travel as are reasonably convenient and necessary for the public.' . . .

"Both the Pennsylvania and the Reading companies have been very perceptibly affected by the competition of trolley lines extending from Philadelphia to suburban towns. It is reported that the Reading has lost passenger traffic to the amount of \$400 per day. . . . An important decision was recently rendered by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania sustaining the objections raised by the railroads to the construction of trolleys between cities and towns in the State. The right of trolley companies to construct roads in the streets of a city or borough, with the consent of the local authorities, is admitted and confirmed, but the court holds that the authorities of a township, while they can grant the use of the highways for township purposes, have no power to subject the highways to the servitude of a railway for the carriage of passengers through the township from one city or borough to another city or borough without the consent of all the adjacent property holders. For this reason the court is unable to see how the trolley companies can lawfully occupy country roads in townships lying between their terminals except by private contract with every owner of abutting property. And the court decides that no part of a projected trolley line, the route of which lies through a township, can be constructed until the company has obtained the right to build the entire line.

"This appears to put an end, for the present, to the construction of long-distance trolley roads in Pennsylvania. It is understood that if this obstacle had not been set up, a trolley line from Philadelphia to Harrisburg and another one to Reading would have been in operation before the end of this year."

Of course the trolley companies are not inclined to abide by these results, and bills will be introduced in the Legislatures to neutralize to some extent the advantages gained by the steam roads. The sympathy of the Press is manifestly with the trolley, and the view generally taken is that the railroads are vainly fighting against progress. Commenting on Judge Hall's decision, *The Springfield Republican* says:

"The court, in other words, applies the rule obtaining in the construction of new steam roads in this State as well as in Connecticut to the electric lines. Our railroad commissioners uniformly rule against the building of new railroad lines where one is already in the field and is capable of doing the business. But the Connecticut court seems to have taken an extreme position. The cases are different. The electric street road offers accommodations and conveniences not peculiar to the steam road. It does not follow that, because a steam line connects two places, the public convenience could not be further promoted by the construction of an electric line between the same points.

"The steam roads in Connecticut are pressing their claims too far. They might as well ask to be protected against every improvement and invention designed to make transportation more cheap and available than they, with their older appliances, can give. A gas monopoly might as well ask to have electric-light plants excluded from a town, or a telegraph company to have long-distance telephoning prohibited. Vested interests have their rights, but not the right to stop the march of improvement and keep the public from benefiting therefrom. This is a point which the courts seem to be in danger of overlooking."

The Philadelphia Item, in discussing the Pennsylvania decision, says:

"Some of the trolley roads in towns close to this city, and which hope ultimately to form a connecting link with the lines penetra-

ting the Philadelphia suburbs, are already actively at work to secure the necessary legislation.

"It is understood that a strong effort has been made to bind together the various electric-road interests all over the State. By this means a strong influence can be exerted upon the Legislature. . . .

"It is the greed of the railroads and their deliberate snubs to the public which has given trolley its great impetus. Had the steam lines shown years ago some little of the liberality which they are now beginning to concede to the traveling masses, capital would not have so quickly rushed into trolley enterprises.

"For the fierce competition which the steam railroads are now meeting they have only themselves to blame, and it is natural that public sympathy should be on the side of the aggressive and far-reaching trolley."

A trolley line between New York and Philadelphia is projected, and the Central Railroad of New Jersey has applied to the Supreme Court of that State for an injunction to restrain the construction of the line on the ground that the law authorizing it, recently passed, is unconstitutional.

A MODEL CITY.

NOW that both women and men are turning their attention so earnestly to the social and political conditions of our great cities, experiments in Glasgow, Birmingham, Manchester, and some other British cities are more and more frequently held up for our instruction and inspiration in this country. Which of the three above named is the "model city," or whether any of them is, may be a matter of dispute; but W. E. Garrett Fisher is so sure that Glasgow is entitled to the claim that he calls it a "model" in the very title of his article (*Fortnightly Review*, April), and goes on to prove it in the article itself.

After a brief description of the machinery of government (everything is administered by the magistrates and the Town Council of 77 members), he describes results. The municipality has charge of the water supply. Result: "Only Dublin gets cheaper water and not even Manchester gets it better," while Glasgow boasts of using more water per person than any other town in the kingdom. The municipality controls the lighting. Result: Since 1869 the quantity of gas sold has been more than trebled and the price correspondingly decreased. The municipality has built lodging-houses on sanitary principles, housing the poor at 3½ or 4½ pence a night, and makes five per cent. on the investment. It is now building a Family House with 176 dormitories, where a family of five can be accommodated with a room at eight-pence a night, and the children taken care of during the day for 1s. 6d. a week each. Playgrounds and free gymnasiums are also provided in the crowded districts, also free public baths and free wash-houses. And yet the tax rates have decreased all around and the city's financial condition is "extremely satisfactory."

What the writer says about the city's experience this last year in running its own tramways is especially interesting. His account runs as follows:

"But perhaps the most brilliant affair is the undertaking of the tramways. The history of this business is worthy of record. The tramways of Glasgow have hitherto been worked by a private company which had a lease of them for twenty-three years, that expired June 30, 1894. Some six years ago the Council requested the Tramway Company to assent to certain conditions, regulating, among other things, the hours of work of the Company's servants. The Company refused point-blank to do anything of the kind. Immediately thereafter it was suggested by some of the more advanced Councilors and their friends—especially by their friends—that the town should take the tramways into its own hands on the expiry of the lease. For some time this proposal was generally treated as 'rank Socialism.' But it was not long in commending itself to the citizens. As often happens, the citizen tail wagged the Corporation dog, and a speedy *volte-face* was made by Councilors who had been most backward in the

matter. The Company, confiding in what it fondly considered to be its necessity to the town, refused to make any concessions. And so it was determined that the lease should not be renewed. One consequence of this was that the Company felt itself much injured, and threatened to do its utmost to wreck the Council's business. It was known that the Company was going to put omnibuses on all the tramway routes, and to start a brisk competition; also that the Council had to begin the service without experience, with new men, new plant, and new horses. So this notable experiment in municipal tramway management was tried under perhaps the most unfavorable conditions.

"It is no light matter for inexperienced men to start a tramway business on a scale that involves 300 cars, 3,000 horses, and 1,700 men, even with plenty of time in which to prepare. The only possible practise that the Corporation could give their men and horses was 'under difficulties, in tracks temporarily laid down at the depot.' Their achievement under the circumstances was little short of miraculous. At midnight as June 30 the last of the Company's cars left the lines. At five the next morning those of the Corporation began to run. Luckily it was a fine Sunday; still more luckily, the citizens were well aware that the experiment was being made in their interest, and were lenient judges of the inevitable defects of the first few days. The general criticism was, that these defects were wonderfully few in number.

"It was a trial start, and with so many new men and unaccustomed horses, some confusion might not unnaturally have been expected. On the contrary, however, the service seemed to go like clockwork from the first hour. . . . The horses were only given about half work to begin with, and this was gradually increased as they became somewhat seasoned. Within two months from the start they were able for full work, and the complete service of cars was running."

"There was no doubt whatever that the new cars were a vast improvement upon the old. They were larger, more roomy, and much easier of access. The Corporation, besides improving the service, also reduced the fares. They introduced the halfpenny fare, hitherto unknown; they extended the penny stage, and made twopence the maximum fare. There were not wanting critics to declare that, in face of the keen competition of the old company's 'buses, this was madness, and to prophesy a serious deficit on the first six months. The Corporation refused to be discouraged, and gave their servants the six-day week, not to exceed sixty hours in all, which the Company had steadily declined to concede.

"About two months ago the first opportunity was given for judging as to the financial success of the Corporation. To satisfy the very general and not unjustifiable curiosity, a trial balance was struck for the half-year ending December 31, 1894. The Lord Provost announced the gist of this as follows:

"The result is that, after providing for all charges for working, maintenance of plant (including permanent way), interest, and also payment to the Common Good, as arranged, at the rate of £9,000 per annum, the accounts still show a credit balance on the six months' working; or, to give it perhaps in more detail, the revenue has met all working charges, interest on capital, the half-year's payment to the Common Good, upkeep of cars, upkeep of plant and buildings, upkeep of permanent way, covers loss of horses by death and horses found unsuitable and sold under cost, and still leaves a credit balance; and further, nothing has been placed to capital beyond initial expenses incurred prior to 1st July last. It must be kept in mind that this result has been achieved with the keep charges of a full stud of horses, but as these at 1st July were soft and unfit for heavy work, the service was begun with only 108 cars, gradually increasing until now about 250 are in daily use. All fares have been reduced, on some routes to the extent of 33 per cent., while, to the great benefit of the people, halfpenny fares have been introduced."

"This result, in face of the opposition of the 'buses, is enough to fill every believer in the possibilities of municipal enterprise with gratification, and reflects much credit upon the business powers of the men who engineered it.

"It is worth pointing out that the late Tramway Company only paid a net rent of about £5,000 a year to the Corporation for the use of the streets, so that there is a direct gain in money as well as in efficiency. As an indication of the boon conferred by the introduction of halfpenny fares, I have been allowed to see a table of the average number of travelers in a typical week at the various rates. From this it appears that, in round numbers, 300,000 passengers paid ½d., 600,000 paid 1d., 95,000 paid 1½d., and only 20,000 paid the maximum fare of 2d."

Politics, we are informed, is unknown in the Council, and Socialism had no lodgment in the heads of the members when they started upon their achievements.

Western Protest Against Eastern Aspersions.—Referring to the sneers of the Eastern Press regarding the "silver craze in the West," *The St. Paul Dispatch* (Rep.) indignantly protests against the assumption that the financial question is being fraudulently misrepresented by Western leading men and writers. "Not content," it says, "with libeling a community of as broad and liberal an intelligence as the East itself possesses, it adds insult to injury by now claiming that it is the general prevalence of the Socialistic sentiment of the West that is responsible for this perversion. Everybody understands what is meant by Socialism, when applied by these critics of Western intelligence. There is, perhaps, no way of taking a census to ascertain the exact prevalence of this so-called Socialistic sentiment, but if the number of public schoolhouses, the vast sums of money annually spent for public education, the great endowments which the people have created and the spread of general education, not in one Western State, but in all of them without exception, are any evidence that we are not a great community of cranks, the story told of us is a libel. The Western farmer can stand a fair comparison with the farmer of the East in everything that counts for stability in government and progress in modern development in civilization. Nowhere in the country are individual property rights more carefully guarded and respected than in the West. General Grant's story of the two howling coyotes, mistaken for the yell of a hundred, better illustrates the attitude of these Eastern editors than anything else. Because a few insane anarchists in a large Western city display a red flag in a meager street procession, furnishes no justification for characterizing the whole Western people as bloodthirsty revolutionists and cranks."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE language of the latest proclamation of the Governor of South Carolina would seem to call for a longer interval between drinks.—*The Herald, Boston.*

"THE money question" so split the Republicans of the Delaware Legislature that they were unable to elect a successor to Senator Higgins.—*The Courier-Journal, Louisville.*

"ACCORDING to Mr. Addicks's opinion, it is the imperative duty of the Delaware Legislature to advertise for new bids."—*The Post, Washington.*

"THERE is no treason in South Carolina," exclaims Governor Evans. Then it must be whisky.—*The Tribune, New York.*

THE circumstance that fully half of Cleveland's party is sorry it gave him a second term shows the absurdity of the third-term talk.—*Globe-Democrat, St. Louis.*

BENJAMIN HARRISON still stands fronting east by west.—*The Globe, Boston.*

FIRST MONOPOLIST—Well, the new trust is formed. Just watch now and see breadstuffs and meats go soaring up.

Second Monopolist—What title do you give the new combine?

First Monopolist—"The People's Food Supply Association."—*Puck, New York.*

FOR President and Vice-President, Don M. Dickinson and Admiral Meade. Platform, "Give 'em h—."—*The Post, Washington.*

"LET's compromise," says Elkins, which means a 16 to 1 thrashing for the party that attempts it.—*The Republican, Springfield.*

JONES—I see the silver men are getting more and more fanatical.

Smith—How's that?

Jones—Why, they refuse to recognize the golden rule.—*The American, Waterbury.*

"THAT was a terrible mistake," said the editor to the foreman. "I hope you didn't mean anything by it."

"What do you refer to?"

"You got the latest news from the Delaware senatorial fight into the paper under 'market quotations!'"—*The Star, Washington.*

THE first thing a gold-bug does is to denounce the silver man as a lunatic. The next, to attempt to argue with him.—*Plain Dealer, Cleveland.*



HOPELESS DISCORD.

Carlisle: Grover, we'll either have to poison that pup or take our show off the street.
—*Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

LETTERS AND ART.

SWINBURNE'S MANIA FOR ALLITERATION.

SINCE the appearance of "Studies in Prose and Poetry," Mr. Swinburne has received about as much rasping criticism as was visited upon him soon after the publication of "Laus Veneris," the difference being that in the handling of his latest work the critics confine themselves to remarks upon his literary style almost exclusively, while in the first case his morality was discussed. Swinburne's bosom friend, Theodore Watts, not long ago contributed to *The Athenæum* a letter on "Studies in Prose and Poetry," in which he spoke very guardedly of the merits of this work, saying, in substance, that Swinburne invariably appeared better in poetry than in prose. The same opinion has been expressed by very many critics.

We find in *The Dublin Review* a scathing critical notice of Swinburne's "Studies," by Charles Coupe, S. J. While it is manifest that Mr. Coupe has been deeply offended by the poet's bitter allusions to certain Roman Catholic writers, such as Crashaw, it does not appear that he has literally based his critique upon anger thus engendered. But of that the reader must decide. Mr. Coupe thinks that this volume of prose essays is on the whole disappointing, and will not contribute to Swinburne's fame; that while the writing is in part piquant and vivacious, and the criticisms sometimes just and often sympathetic, the volume is disfigured throughout by "those glaring faults which mar nearly all of Mr. Swinburne's work." Mr. Coupe charges that Swinburne's style is "artificial, overelaborate, alliterative, full of assonances"; that the views put forth are often "extravagant, intemperate, inaccurate"; that the language is "often coarse and indelicate"; that the terms in which he expresses disagreement with writers "equal or superior to himself" are "unmeasured and aggressive"; and that where he touches religious topics he is always "ill-informed, bigoted, and offensive." Mr. Coupe goes on:

"Mr. Swinburne is notoriously the poet of alliteration—not the Tennysonian alliteration, subtle, coy, unobtrusive—but glaring, persistent, brazen, hammering out the same initial consonant to the utter exhaustion of both eye and ear—like the ceaseless banging of a never-ending forge. . . . Alliteration, unless it 'lends its artful aid' artfully, is a blemish in poetry and a positive blot in prose. And instances of such obvious blots are found on every page of these 'Studies.' Opening the volume at random, the first sentence that meets the eye is bristling with alliteration:

"The record . . . as I have elsewhere endeavored to certify at some laborious length, is full of unflagging energy and unfading beauty; but its poetic beauties are fainter and its poetic energies less fervent than those displayed in the former volume."

In that sentence the letter *f* certainly plays first fiddle, but in the very next *p* overpowers all competitors:

"These posthumous poems of a political or polemical order," etc.

F, however, quickly flies to the front again:

"The finest in executive effect is the feeblest in its hold upon history, and the faultiest in its relation to fact."

But *f* and *p* lose the first place before the final line of the page is reached, and *m* is as mad as a March hare to worst its opponents and win:

"That the mock martyrs of Manchester should not have been elevated to the dignity of death by hanging in retribution for homicide—that it would have been wiser to spare as worthless,"

and so on, and so on, and so on—all on a single page, page 286.

"It is curious to notice that *f* is first favorite among the consonants which Mr. Swinburne most affects alliteratively. Here is another case in point (p. 200):

"The veiled woman whose identity is revealed by the furtive felicity of felonious chance—un front bien fier chargé d'un joug bien vil—is a figure no less pathetic than suggestive of future effect."

Mr. Coupe cites another example, "which will perhaps show that whatever Mr. Swinburne's calling in life may be, it is obviously not prose," as follows:

"The passionate splendor of contemplative indignation which makes of every stanza such a living and vibrating flame of persistent and insistent music as we sometimes are privileged to see and hear in the full charge shoreward of a strong and steady sea can only fail to appeal to the spirit and the sense of such casual trespassers and transgressors as come down to the seashore with a view to indulgence in Cockney or in puritan indecencies," etc. (p. 296).

"In that remarkable sentence [says Mr. Coupe] Mr. Swinburne treats his readers not only to rhythm, assonance, and alliteration, but to bathos also, and a muddle of metaphors withal. The passionate splendor just fails to vibrate into a Cockney bathing without a 'machine.' A future Swinburnian Society will, perhaps, in a learned 'Excursus,' explain what 'the passionate splendor of contemplative indignation' means; and how 'contemplation'—which implies repose and not 'indignation'—has the power to metamorphose a stanza 'into living and vibrating flame'; and how a 'vibrating flame' can be the music, either persistent or insistent, of a full charge shoreward of a sea in which a Cockney-bather is disporting himself a little indecorously.

"Expressions such as the following—all alliterative—are not few and far between, but form the very warp and woof of the book:

"Beetle-headed blunderer; fantastic and brutal blemishes which deform and deface the loveliness of his incomparable genius; to gabble at any length like a thing most brutish in the blank and blatant jargon of epic or idyllic stultiloquence; the infamous pirate, liar, and thief who published a worthless little volume of stolen and mutilated poetry, patched up, and padded out, with dirty and dreary doggerel under the senseless and preposterous title of 'The Passionate Pilgrim'; a broadside of brutality and burlesque, a discharge of mildewed mockery and flyblown caricature from the social or political battery of Messrs. Canning and Frere."

"But a review of these 'Studies' would be incomplete without a word on the author's religious—or, rather, anti-religious—bias. He is never tired of using, but oftener making, opportunities to misstate and misconstrue, to jest and jeer at sacred things. Piety and holiness produce much the same effect on Mr. Swinburne as a red rag on a bull: they work him into a frenzy. And he loves the frenzy. For it is not merely that the fit seizes him when the rag is obtrusively flaunted in his face, but he himself goes in quest of some one to flaunt it, and failing to meet him he flourishes the rag himself, and tosses it, and paws it, and gores it, and stares at it with fiery eyeballs, and snorts and bellows at it."

THE NOVELIST'S DUTY TO HIS OWN CHARACTERS.

THE more Mr. W. D. Howells has to say in defense of the "school" of fictionists of which he is a leader, the more energetic his argument becomes, the more tenacious his principle seems to be, and the more highly seasoned are his remarks. We quote the following from a paper by him in *Harper's Weekly*:

"The novelist is as much bound as the actor to seek his effect in the several parts he plays, and not to seek it in his audience. That is really no part of his affair, and as far as he studies it, he fails. His business is indeed to make his audience feel the character and understand it, but if he addresses his effort to the reader's emotion instead of his intelligence, he does a thing ruinously false and bad. He can address the reader's intelligence only through his own, or he can make him realize it only when he has himself realized it; so that those critics who ask that a novelist shall sympathize with this character or that, and shall be sensibly moved by the fortunes of the beings he has imagined, are as foolish as the people who suppose that an actor can artistically, or otherwise than most disastrously, lose himself in his part.

"The author's highest function is to find out the truth about his characters, their circumstance, their motive, their purpose, or in other words to realize them. It is no concern of his whether the reader likes them or dislikes them; it is above all not his concern to make him do the one or the other. Of course I know that people do love or hate the imaginary people in books, but I am quite sure that if the author has sought to make them do so, he has been recreant to his art, and in the region of esthetics is a fraud and malefactor. He cannot have done such a thing without having violated the law of their being, which they have as distinctly as he has the law of his own being; for there is nothing more ascertained in the practise of fiction than the fact that these creatures of the brain have rights and faculties which their creator

cannot invade without a sense of something like wrong-doing. If he does it, he has much the same sort of shame as if he had lied about some one in real life."

MAX NORDAU AS "THE TRUE DEGENERATE."

DR. NORDAU is still dodging critical bricks—that is, if he does dodge; at any rate, censorious missiles continue to whiz in his direction.

"There was never a decade but solaced itself with a sham science," says Mr. Charles Whibley, in an article on Nordau, in *The New Review*, London. Time was, he says, when geology filled a corner in every home, since "it was rich in suggestions of Hugh Miller and the Mosaic cosmogony"; then for a while Darwinism "enjoyed a dishonorable popularity, because with its aid the ignorant man, gazing in the mirror, could put the question, 'Was I ever an ape?' and, the answer being too obvious, the aspirant betook himself to the 'Science of Language,' a pleasant parlor-game invented by the ingenuity of Mr. Max Müller." And to-day, says the writer, Lombroso is the god of cheap culture. He thinks it doubtful whether there exists in this world of superficiality a treatise more superficial than Lombroso's "Man of Genius," which he calls "the very rag-bag of science." Having prefaced with "the master," Lombroso, Mr. Whibley next takes up "the man," Dr. Nordau, whose work on "Degeneration" he generally reviews and contemptuously condemns. We append some detached parts of Mr. Whibley's scornful remarks concerning Dr. Nordau and his book:

"Defining 'degeneration' as a 'morbid deviation from an original type,' he detects imbecility in every printed page; and himself a philosopher, sees not the conclusion of his argument. Were he but logical, he would crawl on all fours and burrow in the mud. . . . None ever employed a more perverse or revolting jargon to state a simple case; yet he charges his colleagues with 'philologico-medical trifling,' and, being a Teuton and a philosopher, sees not the monstrous folly of his position. The truth is, he occupies no position at all. He merely beats a drum in the market-place—shall I call the disease 'agoromania'?—and hopes for an effect at any price: an ambition he attributes to the most distinguished writers as to the most hopeless lunatics of the age. . . .

"Of modern French literature Herr Nordau knows little more than can be gathered in half an hour from M. Huret's notorious 'Enquête,' which was in itself the sport of a boulevardier, and which any man of humor would have treated with a light hand and a gingerly confidence. He has read Verlaine in a popular volume of selections, and he is ignorant that the more infamous of Baudelaire's poems were long since published in Brussels. His criticism of Ibsen is vitiated from first to last, because he has attributed to Ibsen all the views of all his characters, and asks without shame or diffidence that the dramatist should explain the inconsistency! . . . He strings words together, which have none but a cryptic meaning, at the same time that he visits all such rivals as follow his method with an inconsiderate jealousy. One half of his theory depends upon a ridiculous jargon of his own and Lombroso's devising; and there is no surer sign of mystic degeneration than the parade of meaningless and pedantic tags. . . .

"Herr Max Nordau is the True Degenerate. We have his own authority for pronouncing him a mattoid, afflicted with graphomania and monotypism, with misonieism and echolalia. And further, the supreme vice of egomania is added to his account, that he may not by any artifice escape the effect of his own conclusions. 'Hegel,' says Lombroso, 'believed in his own divinity.' He began a lecture with these words: 'I may say with Christ that not only do I teach truth, but that I am myself truth.' So too Herr Nordau concludes his experiment in a sham science with this impertinence: 'Think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets; I am come not to destroy, but to fulfil.' His mind may be easy; he will destroy nothing more valuable than himself. And after this master-stroke of egomania you are confirmed in the opinion that his chin and his forehead recede at the same angle of forty-five degrees, and that he is decorated with a fine pair of long-pointed fawn-like ears. For of such is the Kingdom of Bedlam."

IDEAS AND TRAITS OF RUBINSTEIN.

THE idiosyncrasies of great geniuses are perhaps never more interesting than when observed and studied in master musicians. Anton Rubinstein was among the most peculiar of men, yet his distinctive ideas and characteristic traits seem never to have exceeded reasonable bounds. His fascinating personality was never wholly blurred by anything that he might do or say. We find in *The Century* for May a very interesting study of the character of Rubinstein, as man and musician, by Mr. Alexander McArthur, one of his personal friends. Mr. McArthur says that notwithstanding the fact that no other musician of the century was so surrounded by men and women of brains and position, Rubinstein's ideas, as a musician, lacked catholicity—that he was singularly old-fashioned and non-progressive in his ideas. While his veneration for the classics was almost fanatical, he had absolutely no belief in the genius of his contemporaries. We quote:

"Rubinstein himself was sometimes puzzled, even more than were others, by his antipathy to the music of his contemporaries; and once, when discussing this question, he said to me: 'I cannot understand it or myself. I can seemingly explain it only by supposing I was born too soon or too late.' . . .

"He differed from Wagner, and failed to understand him. It was a subject Rubinstein's intimate friends frequently discussed with him, and many were the battles fought in the cause. On one occasion he grew positively angry, and cried out, with his usual impatient toss of the head: 'You find it good; I do not. Wagner has sent music to the devil and to chaos. He has been original at the expense of true art, and all who follow him—since not one in a thousand will have his cleverness—will find themselves in the end only doomed to wander in a wilderness of barrenness and darkness. Their labors will produce nothing that can live. As for this motive business you all rave over, what is it? Where is its beauty? Can one call it art? Must a singer come on the boards with his photograph pinned on his breast in the shape of a motive? No, and again no. It is false, and so I can only regard it.'"

Mr. McArthur cautions us to remember that against Wagner the man and Wagner the composer, even when half Europe was abusing him, Rubinstein never uttered a word; that Rubinstein was altogether above such; that it was against Wagner the innovator and teacher that he spoke. The writer continues:

"For the famous composers of the latter half of the last century and the beginning of this—Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Schubert, Glinka, Schumann, and Chopin, including the father and forerunner of all, the immortal Johann Sebastian Bach—Rubinstein had a positive adoration. It was a lovely thing to see him enjoy their music. His intense pleasure was really rare to witness. He seemed to enjoy with every nerve and fiber of his being. His whole body vibrated, as it were, to the rhythm of the piece. Throughout the playing his exclamations of joy were accompanied with a brightening of the eyes, a breathing enthusiasm; and it was often difficult for those beside him to respond to the exuberant force of his delight, so great and continuous was it.

"The famous C-Major Symphony of Schubert, the greatest of the Beethoven symphonies, with some pieces of Mozart and Schumann, were to him never-failing sources of pure delight. In contradistinction to this, it was really a study to watch him sit out a piece of Wagner's with head bent, immovable, remaining indifferent to the excitement of those around him.

"It was strange that, like Chopin, Rubinstein had an antipathy to Liszt. 'Liszt!' said Rubinstein to me once, with a shrug of contempt. 'He is a comedian.' In Rubinstein's eyes, to be a comedian was the greatest of all sins. Of all men he hated deeply anything insincere or false. Time and time again he spoiled his own artistic success by reason of his bluntness and outspokenness."

Mr. McArthur corrects one error that has crept into nearly every biographical notice of Rubinstein, namely, that he was a pupil of Liszt. We are told that Rubinstein's mother, Villoing, and Dehn were his only teachers. By his own gifts and tireless

industry he succeeded. As to Rubinstein's religion, Mr. McArthur says:

"He certainly had his full share of Jewish skepticism, but at the same time was full of superstition—a sure sign, at least, that he could not have believed in nothing, since he feared something. He would never set out on a journey on Friday, neither would he, unless forced by circumstances, mention any of his undertakings before they were accomplished—a superstition which I encountered only the other day in Paderewski.

"In his physiognomy Rubinstein had nothing whatever of the Israelite. He resembled Beethoven strangely, and for this was laughingly dubbed 'Van the II.' by Liszt. It is worthy of notice, and stands greatly to his credit, that in Russia, where it is better to be born a dog than a Jew, Rubinstein, despite his baptism, never sought to deny his Jewish origin. In a certain way he was even proud of it, and always boldly acknowledged it."

We quote two of the concluding paragraphs:

"Rubinstein was never idle; he could not remain so half an hour. From the moment he rose till the moment he retired he was doing something. When not traveling he had his day's work mapped out with methodical regularity. From just such an hour till just such another he might be found day after day at the same occupation. After this fashion he was able to accomplish in his lifetime what was really the work of three men, and he never tired of preaching this regularity of work to young artists and students. . . .

"If, when conducting, his temper was roused—and it must be confessed that with his own works this nearly always happened—it was impossible for any orchestra or any singer to satisfy him. He became a hundred times more violent than even Hans von Bülow in his worst fits of anger or dissatisfaction; and under such circumstances it was absolutely painful to have anything to do with him. He was more 'impossible' than a dozen madmen let loose. But to his character there was happily another and better side. As a friend there was none more fascinating than he. Warm-hearted, tender, sincere, full of sympathy and affection, to those he loved he became like a child in his charm and endearing openness of heart. His charity was unceasing. No one gave more freely or more kindly, or cared so little for the trouble he gave himself, provided he could do good. His life was one long series of acts of kindness and unselfishness."

OIDA'S SUPERLATIVES.

OIDA seems to have a standing grievance at mankind generally. While she administered her bitter pills in sugar-coated fiction, they were swallowed without much objection, and even by many with relish; but now that she leaves off the pleasant-tasting envelope and offers her aloetic pellets unflavored, people, and especially the critics, are making wry faces. It may be that she "has not always been treated quite fairly by the better sort of critics," as is alleged by *The Westminster Gazette*, and that this has had something to do with her acerbity. "Views and Opinions" is the title of a volume of nineteen various essays by Ouida, which has just been issued by Mathuen & Co., London. The above-named paper speaks as follows of this book:

"In these papers . . . there is a great deal of what might have been good common sense, and, as such, worthy of all acceptance had not the writer perversely denuded it of all acceptable qualities. The matter is wanting in that fair proportion of presentation which only comes of clear, steady vision. The manner is a prolonged scream, which at first lacerates the mental ear, but which, as it is sustained, gradually ceases to produce any effect whatsoever. Ouida, like Mr. Swinburne—and we should not join the names did we not think that the juxtaposition would be agreeable to her—has only one degree of comparison, the superlative. Thus, of Byron, she ecstatically and hysterically remarks that 'Byron's must ever remain the most ideal, the most splendid, the most varied life which ever incarnated in itself the genius of man and the gifts of the gods,' and goes on to declare that 'to the poetry of his life there is no equal in any other life.' One would think it hardly possible that any sane human being who had read the biography of Byron, even as written by his

friend and admirer, Moore, should have put pen to such utter banalities of characterization. Even in pages where the main burden of her argument is calculated to win the sympathy of thoughtful and right-feeling persons, the manner of Ouida's advocacy is such that these people are almost led to doubt the validity of convictions which apparently lend themselves so readily to outrageous travesty. . . .

"In 'The Failure of Christianity,' after denouncing Christians for not living up to the principles of their religion, Ouida goes on to denounce the religion itself because its principles are impracticable, and it does not require a practised logician to perceive that one of these indictments must be altogether unreasonable. But indeed it is the same everywhere, and it would be a weary and unprofitable task to follow Ouida's whimsicalities of scolding through four hundred pages less one. One can only regret that so clever, so enthusiastic, and so eloquent a lady should not have more toleration for the demands of those unaggressive Philistines who demand nothing more than the merest *souçon* of common sense."

GUSTAV FREYTAG.

BY the death of Gustav Freytag, which occurred at Wiesbaden on May 1, Germany lost a man of letters whose reputation extended in every direction far beyond the Fatherland. He was a native of Prussian Silesia and was educated at the Universities of Breslau and Berlin. Early in life he devoted himself to literature, and soon became a playwright. It is as a novelist, however, that he is best known to the English-speaking public. "Soll und Haben," translated into English under the title of "Debit and Credit," has gone through about forty editions. It was followed by "Die Verlorne Handschrift" (The Lost Manuscript), and the seven volumes called "Die Ahnen" (The Ancestors), a series illustrating German history from early times down to the present. His last book of importance is "Der Kronprinz," a character-study of the late Emperor Frederick, with whom the writer had been intimately associated. *The Athenaeum* says:

"Gustav Freytag will depend for remembrance rather on 'Soll und Haben' than on 'Die Verlorne Handschrift' or his plays or his historical novels. The last named, altho popular in Germany, were at once too archeological and too sentimental to attain to high rank as literature, and outside the Fatherland they have been little read."

The Sun, New York, remarks:

"'Soll und Haben' is probably the story most widely read in Germany, and it gives an accurate and interesting account of commercial life in the middle of the century, before Germany had become a great power and her characteristic home life had changed. It falls short of being a great national novel, for, as in every long story written in literary German, the interest is not sustained to the end. It is a curious fact that a literature that can count so many artistic short tales should not yet have produced a novel that can be compared, without making allowances, to the best that have been written in English, French, or Italian. . . . His German style is beautiful and clear to a marked degree, and will preserve to him his high place among the writers of the middle of the Nineteenth Century."

The Outlook says:

"This picture ['Der Kronprinz'] appropriately closed his half-dozen volumes of 'Bilder aus dem Leben des Deutschen Volkes,' in which we find the most salient evidences of that color, that personal touch, that *Gemuthlichkeit*, that loyalty, sturdiness, and national spirit, which distinguish true Teutons everywhere. In his earliest poems and plays, as well as in his latest historical



GUSTAV FREYTAG.
(By courtesy of *The Outlook*.)

novels and reviews, Freytag constantly displayed these qualities, and hence his writings were always of real ethical and social significance. He served in the French campaign, and for several years was a member of the Reichstag. He experienced many other vicissitudes of personal and national life, the lessons of which he incorporated into his books with graphic effect. His great fault in writing was his diffuseness. While few would be willing to-day to follow either Freytag's style or his character-drawing—already the one seems stilted and the other incomplete—his best work will long last as a monument of conscientious literary accomplishment."

THE SYMBOLISM OF COLORS IN ART.

NOTHING is more common than to hear from one who stands looking at a painting the exclamation, "What wonderful coloring! How true to nature!" And yet if a bit of actual grass or flower be brought in and compared with its painted representative the colors will rarely be found to match. In fact, if the natural tint should be used in the painting it would appear crude and unnatural. The fact is that the colors of a painting have a function quite apart from the gross naturalism that is generally imputed to them. They are to suggest the originals, not to match them. What is the law of this suggestion, by which one tint becomes, as it were, the symbol or representative of a different one, or even sometimes of a sensation quite different from that of color, as odor or taste? This interesting question is discussed in *Le Revue de Paris*, April 15, by Paul Sourian, in an article of which we translate portions below:

"Color, as painters employ it, has not necessarily any symbolic sense; that should be understood at the outset. We may even say that it has such value only exceptionally. Ordinarily the painter proposes to himself only to put before our eyes the image of visible objects, reproduced in truth or similarity; he gives them a color because they are colored in nature, endeavoring only to give us their exact tint. If he is especially a colorist, that is to say, endowed with a delicate feeling of the harmony of tones, he endeavors to arrange them in the most agreeable manner, which forces him to sacrifice to the demand of the eye and modify systematically the natural tints of objects. Hence arise uses of coloration that may be misunderstood. Why throw over the shoulders of this personage a mantle of so flamboyant a red? Why this curious greenish shadow on his figure? In the center of this battle-piece, see a cavalier coming directly toward the spectator, mounted on a yellow horse. This yellow is not natural, we should be tempted to believe that it is pure symbolism. It is nothing, however, but an artifice of chromatic composition. It was necessary to produce a harmony, prevent a dissonance, bring together or separate two tones. . . .

"But it is not always thus. Suppose now that we have to do with a painter who has not only a just eye and a practised hand but an impressionable imagination, the power of representing things vividly to himself, a fellow-feeling for nature; or, to sum up these qualities in one word, a painter who is something of a poet. When a painter thus endowed places himself before his easel, palette in hand, he is not content with combining his pigments in the desired proportions to spread them laboriously on his pictures. No; he wishes to put in something more—the silky touch of this fabric, the bloom of this fruit and almost its flavor, the freshness of this shower that has moistened the foliage, the torrid heat of this sun that parches the white road, the salty savor of the ocean and the noise of the breakers. All these sensations enter into the impression that we receive from nature; they make up its charm; a descriptive poet would not fail to give them to us. But how can a painter do this?"

The law under which he operates, M. Sourian tells us, is that of the association of ideas. With the color of the violet we associate its odor; hence the painter comes to express himself, as it were, in metaphors, giving us an impression of freshness of touch, odor, and taste, as in a fruit, when he has nothing but freshness of color to work with. He may even do all this in simple black and white—a striking instance of the length to which artistic symbolism may go. But it may go even further than this

and remind us of sounds—something that seems to depend on a hidden sympathy between sensations. It may even express emotions and sentiments. Lack of space forbids us to follow Sourian in his detailed explanations and illustrations of all these facts, which go far to show how art, to produce the impression of nature, must often do that which seems to some people like falsifying nature; and how, to suggest the form, odor, taste, and feeling of the objects in a picture, coloring must often be used that does not match the corresponding real tint. We must content ourselves with quoting M. Sourian's final paragraph, in which he sums up his conclusions:

"In fine, what can color express, even when its symbolic power is extended to its extreme limits of possibility? Simple sensation that it is, it can suggest by association or represent by analogy only other states as simple as itself—sensations or sentiments. Still, these correspondences, clear though they may be in the mind of the artist who has conceived them, run the risk of not being always correctly interpreted; thus, it is necessary to add certain discrete indications, that we may be guided without knowing it. This is a delicate art. If I am shown the wrong side of the fabric and asked to imagine the right side, I am perplexed. The danger of a symbol is that it may turn into an enigma and necessitate an effort of the mind for its interpretation when it should have been addressed to the imagination alone, to strike it directly.

"This is said, not to discourage artists from resorting to symbolism—as well ask a poet to give up the use of metaphor—but to show them the way to advance as far as possible on this road. Is it even certain that every symbol ought to be perfectly clear? In ending this study, I have, as it were, a feeling of remorse in having desired to bring these charming plays of symbolic imagination into too precise formulas. Cannot art, in a certain degree, free itself from the exigencies of logical thought? If symbolists sometimes lose foothold and plunge into the mists, let us not call them back too severely to reality. We can never have true poetry without a little trouble and giddiness."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

NOTES.

SPEAKING of Du Maurier's new forthcoming story, "The Martians," *The Philadelphia Times* says: "As to the character of the story, the author of 'Trilby' is non-committal, except that he acknowledges it will be a story of French and English life. As it is to be a very long story no date has been fixed either for its completion or publication. It is not likely, however, that the story will even be commenced in its serial publication this year. Du Maurier is beginning to realize what it means to be the author of such a successful story as 'Trilby,' and the expectations which it arouses in the author's next book, and he is taking the utmost care in the writing of his new story. He is giving almost every afternoon to the work, his mornings being devoted to his drawings for *Punch*. The new story will, of course, be liberally illustrated by the author. 'Make that plain, please,' says Du Maurier, 'illustrated by the author, not by the author's wife.'"

THE wit of a speech attributed to Alma-Tadema on one occasion cannot be denied, whether one is an admirer of Richard Wagner's music or not. It was at a dinner given in London by a well-known literary man. An equally well-known author and correspondent was most enthusiastic in his praise of Wagner, not only as a composer of music but as a poet. "I have no doubt," he said, with great earnestness, "that in the years to come Wagner will be ranked above Beethoven and Schiller." "I quite agree with you," responded the famous painter, quietly, "for certainly," he continued, as the author turned a face beaming with delight at this unexpected support toward him, "certainly no one can deny that Wagner is a finer musician than Schiller and a greater poet than Beethoven."

IT is said that the next Stevenson book is to have the title of "The Valima Letters," and is being prepared by Mr. Sidney Colvin, to whom these letters were sent from Samoa, and who intends to write his friend's biography. *The Tribune* says: "Far be it from these pages to depreciate the talents of Robert Louis Stevenson; but it should be said that his literary reputation would not be injured by a few years of mellowing in quiet. The haste with which biographers follow the death of celebrities smacks too much of advertising and the bookselling counter."

WILLIAM WATSON's new and comparatively long poem, which has not yet reached us, but notices of which appear in the English papers, is highly praised by *The Spectator*. The poem is entitled "Hymn to the Sea." *The Spectator* says: "There is not a line in it which is not a great line. . . . In this noble poem, misnamed a hymn, but all the more wonderful for the purely imaginative character of its splendor, we are greatly mistaken if all competent critics will not recognize at last that we have among us another of the really greatest masters of English song."

JOSEPH DANA MILLER contributes to *Munsey's* for May a paper on "The Singers of Canada," with portraits of Archibald Lampman, Charles G. D. Roberts, Bliss Carman (the best picture of "Shy-Foot" that we have seen), Pauline Johnson, Fred Scott, and J. H. Brown.

SCIENCE.

THE EVIL EFFECTS OF FOUL AIR.

PERHAPS the most thorough investigation of the bad effects of the foul air of ill-ventilated rooms is that just completed by Drs. Bergey, Weir Mitchell, and Billings. Its results, described in a paper read before the National Academy of Sciences on April 16, and just published in *Science* (May 3), are very interesting and may overthrow some accepted ideas on the subject of ventilation. It appears that air expired by healthy animals contains no special organic poison, and that the injurious effects of such air are due entirely to decrease of oxygen and increase of carbonic acid. Says the report:

"[It is] very improbable that the minute quantity of organic matter contained in the air expired from human lungs has any deleterious influence upon men who inhale it in crowded rooms, and hence it is probably unnecessary to take this factor into account in providing for the ventilation of such rooms.

"In ordinary quiet respiration no bacteria, epithelial scales, or particles of dead tissue are contained in the expired air. In the act of coughing or sneezing such organisms or particles may probably be thrown out."

In rooms in which diseased persons are present, of course the conditions are different. To quote further:

"The air in an inhabited room, such as the hospital ward in which experiments were made, is contaminated from many sources besides the expired air of the occupants, and the most important of the contaminations are in the form of minute particles or dusts. The experiments on the air of the hospital ward, and with the moisture condensed therefrom, show that the greater part of the ammonia in the air was connected with dust particles which could be removed by a filter. They also showed that in this dust there were micro-organisms, including some of the bacteria which produce inflammation and suppuration, and it is probable that these were the only really dangerous elements in this air."

The liability to disease of persons inhabiting crowded, ill-ventilated rooms is due, then, simply to the greater probability that the air of such rooms will contain the germs of disease—not to any poisonous qualities of the foul air itself, tho possibly "impure atmospheres may affect the vitality and bactericidal powers of the cells and fluids of the upper air passages . . . and thus predispose to infection." On this point "there is yet no scientific evidence," but it would seem from the experiments on sewer gas (recently quoted in *THE LITERARY DIGEST*) that it is extremely probable. It is certain, however, that, no matter what it may be about foul air that makes us ill, it is another and a comparatively harmless property of it that makes us uncomfortable, just as it is not the ill-smelling sulfurous gases from coal that are deadly, but the non-odorous carbon monoxid. In the words of the report:

"The discomfort produced by crowded, ill-ventilated rooms in persons not accustomed to them is not due to the excess of carbonic acid, nor to bacteria, nor, in most cases, to dusts of any kind. The two great causes of such discomfort, tho not the only ones, are excessive temperature and unpleasant odors. Such rooms as those referred to are generally overheated; the bodies of the occupants, and, at night, the usual means of illumination, contributing to this result.

"The results of this investigation, taken in connection with the results of other recent researches summarized in this report, indicate that some of the theories upon which modern systems of ventilation are based are either without foundation or doubtful, and that the problem of securing comfort and health in inhabited rooms requires the consideration of the best methods of preventing or disposing of dusts of various kinds, of properly regulating temperature and moisture, and of preventing the entrance of poisonous gases like carbonic oxid, derived from heating and lighting apparatus, rather than upon simply diluting the air to a certain standard of proportion of carbonic acid present. It would

be very unwise to conclude, from the facts given in this report, that the standards of air supply for the ventilation of inhabited rooms . . . are much too large under any circumstances, or that the differences in health and vigor between those who spend the greater part of their lives in the open air of the country hills and those who live in the city slums do not depend in any way upon the differences between the atmospheres of the two localities except as regards the number and character of micro-organisms.

"The cause of the unpleasant, musty odor which is perceptible to most persons on passing from the outer air into a crowded, unventilated room is unknown. It may in part be due to volatile products of decomposition contained in the expired air of persons having decayed teeth, foul mouths, or certain disorders of the digestive apparatus, and it is due in part to volatile fatty acids produced from the excretions of the skin and from clothing soiled with such excretions. It may produce nausea and other disagreeable sensations in specially susceptible persons, but most men soon become accustomed to it and cease to notice it, as they will do with regard to the odor of a smoking-car or of a soap-factory after they have been for some time in the place. The direct and indirect effects of odors of various kinds upon the comfort, and perhaps, also, upon the health of men are more considerable than would be indicated by any tests now known for determining the nature and quantity of the matters which give rise to them. . . .

"Cases of fainting in crowded rooms usually occur in women, and are connected with defective respiratory action due to tight lacing or other causes.

"Other causes of discomfort in rooms heated by furnaces or by steam are excessive dryness of the air and the presence of small quantities of carbonic oxid, of illuminating gas, and, possibly, of arsenic, derived from the coal used for heating."

THE STOMACH-TEST IN MURDER-TRIALS.

EXPERT testimony, or what passes for such, in murder trials has appeared to be so easily procurable on any side of a question that the faith of the indiscriminating public has been pretty severely shaken at times. Now Dr. Gustav Liebmann comes forward to shatter this faith still further. Can an analysis of the contents of a murdered man's stomach tell with anything approaching accuracy when the vital functions ceased? Dr. Liebmann says no, and in *The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* gives his reasons, which are thus summarized by *The Lancet* (London, May 4):

"He [Liebmann] states that the object of this test is to ascertain, by the presence or absence of solid contents or by the intermediary stages of liquefaction of food found in the stomach, how far the process of digestion has advanced, giving thus a clew as to the time at which the death of the victim has taken place, provided the time of the last meal be known. In order to arrive at an exact, or at least approximately exact, conclusion, the first and imperative condition would be a uniformly established schedule of time in which the different phases of digestion should be completed. If there be such a physiological law, from which there is practically no deviations, we should place full reliance upon the test; but if there be, in healthy people even, numerous exceptions or deviations, the test must of necessity be open to errors. Dr. Liebmann considers that this latter proposition is the true one. The different variations in the duration of the digestive process depend upon the following conditions: 1. The length of time necessary for the transformation of solids into chyme in healthy individuals varies a great deal according to the digestibility of the different foods. 2. The length of time necessary to expel the ingesta from the stomach into the duodenum in the healthy individual varies according to the quantities of food taken. Not only does it take a longer time for larger quantities to be impelled on, but the motor activity of the stomach walls is diminished by the greater distention produced by the larger amount of food present. Thus, pieces of meat are frequently found a day or longer after ingestion. 3. The shorter or longer stay of food depends on the amount of acidity, which varies in different stomachs even within the border lines of health. 4. Much variation even in health is caused by individuality, by presence or absence of pepsin, hydrochloric acid, psychical factors, and emotions (fright, fear, grief, or the opposite, as joy or ex-

altation). We see, therefore, that owing to the many physiological variations, which do not permit of any reliable deductions even in the healthy, the forensic value of this test must be considerably impaired."

INFLUENCE OF DRUGS UPON HYPNOTIZED PERSONS.

IT has long been known that hypnotized persons are abnormally sensitive in certain directions. Recent experiments show that they may be made so sensitive to the action of drugs that the characteristic powers of these become evident when they are merely held in proximity to the skin, not even touching it.



HYPNOTIZED PERSONS AFFECTED BY THE ACTION OF DRUGS HELD NEAR THEM.

We translate below a brief account of some of these experiments from *Gaea* (Leipsic, June), and reproduce two striking photographs to illustrate them:

"The French physician and naturalist, Dr. J. Luys, has announced some extraordinarily interesting researches in this direction. The medicinal substances were in closed tubes and were brought near the hypnotized subject. Some kind of action at a distance took place, which revealed itself in an alteration of the bodily appearance and physical condition of the person experimented upon. In this way Dr. Luys produced convulsions, hallucinations, alterations of the pupils, acceleration and retardation of the pulse, etc. He was also able to excite symptoms of joy, pain, grief, or anger. The changes in physiognomy and expression corresponding to these symptoms were fixed by means of photography. The subjoined illustrations show two of these photographs."

In the first a tube of thymol was brought into the neighborhood of one of the glands of the neck. This region at once swelled. At the same time there was bulging of the eyeball, with evident dilatation of the pupils. In the second, a tube of chloral with morphin was held below at the left. Fearful hallucinations at once occurred, evident dilatation of the pupils and contraction of the arms. The hair became tangled.

"Dr. Luys has also experimented on the influence of colored light rays on hypnotized persons by allowing light to fall on them through colored glass. He finds that blue glass always produces a feeling of sadness, red rays excite joy and well-being, yellow the symptoms of strong affection. The violet and green tints vary in their effects according to their intensity and to the individual sensitiveness of the person experimented upon. Dr. Luys's experiments are of great importance, and seem to open a way to new paths of knowledge."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST*

The original manuscript of Gilbert White's "Natural History of Selborne," containing many passages not in the printed editions, was sold recently for £294 (\$1,470). It has never before been out of the possession of the author's lineal descendants.

IS THE AURORA DUE TO ARGON?

M. BERTHELOT, the eminent French chemist, who, as recently mentioned in these columns, has succeeded in getting argon to enter into chemical combination—something its discoverers were unable to do—has been experimenting further upon the new gas, with interesting results. He describes his work as follows, according to an abstract in *The Engineering and Mining Journal*:

"It is possible that the rays peculiar to the aurora may be due to a special form or compound of argon, or elements still unknown, by which it may be accompanied. I request permission to recall a personal observation. During one of my recent experiments upon argon, performed in presence of the vapor of benzin, and with the exceptional circumstances of the rain of fire, there appeared at the ordinary pressure in the entire extent of the tube a splendid greenish yellow fluorescence, characterized by a spectrum of remarkable rays and bands, and which recalled that of the aurora as far as I could compare them in the hasty conditions of my experiments. There were perceived, independently of the rays of hydrogen and the D-rays, various rays—yellow and green, blue and violet—of which I will not fix the position on account of the feeble dispersion of the spectroscopic, and the difficulty of comparing fluorescence spectra. I will confine myself to mention a brilliant ray close to the ray D, from which it is separated by a fine black absorption ray and two groups of bands or broad rays, the one to the left of D in the orange, the other to the right in the yellow and the green, both furrowed by fine absorption-rays. The aspect of these bands was very analogous to that of the group of small rays shown to the left of E in Fig. 1 of Rayet's memoir 'On the Spectrum of the Aurora.' I showed these curious phenomena to the young savants working in my laboratory. Their analysis deserves to be compared with the spectra of the aurora and of helium. This observation will thus explain the enigma of the aurora by the production of a fluorescent derivative of argon or of its family contained in the specimen sent me. Angstrom has already referred to fluorescence in his study on the aurora borealis."

MICROBES AS A CAUSE OF INDIGESTION.

THE ever-present microbe, it appears, must have one more sin laid to its charge—it is the cause of indigestion. How and why it creates such disturbance in our internal organs is well told in an editorial article in *Modern Medicine*, March, from which we quote the following passages:

"Modern researches have shown that a great share of the symptoms connected with the disorders of digestion are due to the action of germs which decompose the food, producing various poisonous substances. . . . These substances not only irritate the stomach, producing soreness of the stomach, heartburn, water-brash, regurgitation of the food, and other symptoms of local irritation, but through reflex action give rise, also, to pain and irritation in other parts, pain in the back, so-called spinal irritation, pain beneath the shoulder-blades and in the region of the heart, neuralgia, and sick-headache. Migraine, or nervous headache, and a great variety of similar pains are almost uniformly due to this cause. When absorbed into the blood, these poisons give rise to a great variety of distressing symptoms, such as vertigo, dulness of mind, confusion of thought, inability to concentrate the mind, disturbance of vision of various sorts, specks before the eyes, blurred vision, sometimes even sudden attacks of unconsciousness or nervous apoplexy, numb, prickling, crawling, tingling, and other disturbances of sensation, often regarded as indications of approaching paralysis. Every organ and function of the body may be disturbed by these poisons."

"So-called biliousness is the result, and the liver is charged with being torpid. Brickdust and other sediments appear in the urine. The disturbance in the secretions gives rise to biliary calculi, gall-stones, and renal colic. Even calculi, or stone in the bladder, catarrh of the stomach, catarrh of the bowels, catarrh of the bile ducts, with resulting jaundice from obstruction, the so-called infectious jaundice, also result from the disturbing action of germs in the stomach and intestines. This is, doubtless, also,

one of the most frequent and potent causes of Bright's disease of the kidneys. Distention of the stomach and bowels with gas, heaviness at the stomach, palpitation of the heart, and so-called nervous asthma are other symptoms which are directly traceable to the same cause.

"A cream-colored or brownish coat upon the tongue, with the accompanying 'nasty' taste in the mouth, and foul breath, is the result of a growth of germs upon the tongue and in the secretions of the mouth, and is indicative of a similar condition in the stomach.

"These and other facts have been very clearly pointed out by Bouchard, the eminent French physiologist, whose work in this direction has wrought a revolution in the method of dealing with some of the most common and obstinate maladies which the physician has to encounter. Recent biological investigations have shown that the work of microbes begins in the stomach, and that any efficient means of ridding the alimentary canal of microbes must begin with the stomach. The most important means of accomplishing this is a proper regulation of the diet. Cheese, game, fish, or other meats with a 'high' flavor, and unsterilized milk contain germs in great quantities, and encourage the foul and septic condition of the stomach; hence should be discarded. The diet should be as largely as possible confined to such foods as do not readily decompose. In a case of sour stomach, sugar and sweet foods should be especially avoided. In case of headache and biliousness, avoid meats, milk, cream, butter, and all greasy foods. Make the diet of fruits and grains. Eat mostly dry food, such as requires thorough mastication. Avoid tea and coffee; take nothing at meals except filtered hot water, or caramel or digestive coffee; avoid especially cold water and iced drinks, and increase the time between the meals to seven hours. It is better to take but two meals a day, thus giving the stomach time for rest. If three meals are taken, two of them should be very light, and consist only of the most digestible foods."

For immediate relief of indigestion the author recommends intestinal antiseptics, of which the two least objectionable are, in his opinion, the old-fashioned remedies, sulfur and charcoal. In conclusion he says:

"Intestinal antiseptics, in combination with a proper dietary and correct habits of life, will nearly always bring prompt relief to persons suffering from the symptoms above enumerated. I must not, however, omit to mention out-of-door exercise as a most effective means of combating the disease, if practised systematically."

NEW METHOD OF SPREADING PERFUMES.

THE following account of a new method of perfuming the air of a room is translated from an article by A. M. Villon in *La Nature*, Paris, May 4:

"To diffuse perfumes in apartments several systems have been devised: diffusers of perfume by mechanical agitation or by the aid of water vapor, perfume-burners, odorous pastilles, etc. Each of these means necessitates apparatus that must be set working; this is only a slight inconvenience, but it suffices to limit the usage of the methods.

"The use of capsules is much more practical, for they can emit the perfumes with which they are charged in any vessel whatever and without any inconvenient manipulation. It is necessary only to put two of them in a receptacle containing a little water to have a slow and constant emission of the odor that they contain.

"The perfume-essence of violet, rose, or jasmine, or a bouquet of essences, is mixed with some oxalo-saccharic acid and enclosed in the first capsule, of white color. In a second, colored blue, is put dry bicarbonate of soda. By their mixture, as soon as the surface of the capsule is moistened with the water, there is evolved carbonic acid gas, which possesses the property of charging itself with the odor and of diffusing its sweetness through the room.

"It is quite evident that tartaric, citric, or phosphoric acid or bisulfate of potash can replace the oxalo-saccharic acid, and that likewise the carbonate of lime, magnesium, or zinc may be used instead of bicarbonate of soda. But experience has shown that capsules prepared as described above give the best results. In

place of the carbonic acid, the gas destined to carry the perfume with it may be oxygen or hydrogen.

"Oxygen capsules are prepared thus: in one is put powdered permanganate of potash, in the other binoxid of barium. The binoxid of barium is moistened with the essence to be vaporized.

"To utilize hydrogen, powdered zinc or iron is placed in one of the capsules; in the other an energetic acid like oxalic or tartaric. The hydrogen capsules always evolve their perfume very slowly."

—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHAT KEEPS THE BALL IN PLACE?

REGARDING the "ball nozzle," about which the daily papers have recently had so much to say—a device for fighting fire in which a ball is maintained in place in the jet of water issuing from the nozzle by some seemingly mysterious agency—*Cassier's Magazine*, May, speaks as follows:

"The nozzle has a flaring mouthpiece, into which a ball is loosely placed. This ball, notwithstanding the seeming tendency of the issuing jet of water, or other fluid for that matter, to displace it, remains within the mouthpiece, apparently held by some mysterious agency—by something, for which, as the promoters of the device substantially put it, scientists all over have been unable to account, and the result is a very pretty and, to many, a puzzling exhibition, giving a funnel-shaped spray of water, which ought to be, and no doubt is, an excellent fire extinguisher. Withal, however, it is only proper to say, despite assertions to the contrary, that the nature of what goes on in the ball nozzle is understood very well by scientists, being in perfect accordance with Bernoulli's law for the flow of fluids. The simple, non-mathematical explanation is that the current of water, or other fluid, acts as an ejector or vacuum pump upon any air behind the ball, and thus produces a partial vacuum, which it cannot fill itself without slowing up. This leaves the atmospheric pressure to hold the ball in, and this pressure is ample to do so against the reaction of the stream for the proportions and pressures which are used. Simple enough, one will quite properly say, and yet apparently sufficient to secure no end of free advertising and wondering comment."



THE BALL-NOZZLE.
(By permission of *Cassier's Magazine*.)

How Flies Spread Disease.—In an account of a recent soirée given by the London Royal Society, *The British Medical Journal* (May 4), speaks as follows: "One of the most popular exhibits, and one which demonstrated in a practical manner the part played by flies in the conveyance of contagium, was exhibited by Mr. W. T. Burgess. Flies had been placed for a moment in contact with a cultivation of bacillus prodigiosus, and then allowed to escape into a large room. After a varying number of hours they were recaptured and made to walk for a few seconds over slices of sterilized potatoes, which were then incubated for a few days. The experiments showed in the most unmistakable manner that the fly tracks on the potatoes are marked by vigorous growths of the chromogenic organism, even after several hours had been spent by the flies in constant activity since their original contact with the specific organism. These experiments demonstrate the constant dangers to which people are exposed by flies, particularly in such countries as India, where food is frequently exposed in the streets to the attacks of flies, which have possibly flown from some sink of infection with the microbes or spores of cholera or dysentery or malaria in their feet."

IS SULFUR A COMPOUND?

IT has been announced by Strindberg, a Swede, hitherto known as a man of literature rather than as a chemist, that he has proved sulfur to be not an element but a compound of oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon. The compound nature of sulfur has often been suspected, but no chemist has been able to prove it. We quote from an account of the Swede's experiments, that appears anonymously in *The New Science Review*, April:

"Strindberg . . . refused to recognize the fallacious simplicity of sulfur and vowed to himself that he would not rest until he had proved it to be a compound. In melting sulfur at 120°, he found it giving out a strong smell of camphor; it lost so much of its oxygen that it appeared to be changed into camphor. At 160° to 200° it took the color and consistency of india-rubber, having lost still more of its oxygen and of its hydrogen. Heated in contact with linseed oil, the latter was transformed into a resinous glue. Boiled with essence of cloves it formed crystals of camphor, in needle-like formations.

"The density of amorphous sulfur is 1.97, while that of ordinary sulfur is 2.07. What can explain this anomaly but the fact that the amorphous sulfur, the return of which to its crystalline state is attended with dispersion of heat, is deprived of its oxygen and thereby diminished in weight? That oxygen is one of its constituents is also proved by the resinous glue into which linseed oil is transformed when the two are heated together. But if sulfur is a resinous substance it must also contain carbon; and that carbon is one of its constituents, Mr. Strindberg thinks he has proved beyond doubt. After burning amorphous sulfur in a crucible he obtained as its residue a black powder, which, in combustion, yields oxid of carbon and carbonic acid.

"With the fine audacity of faith, Mr. Strindberg is now preparing for a series of experiments, to be made before distinguished Parisian chemists, including Mr. Berthelot, under the most rigorous conditions of exactitude."

When these experiments have been made to the satisfaction of scientific men, they will doubtless accept Strindberg's conclusions and hail him as one of the great chemists of the world. At present, however, they are inclined to play the rôle of doubting Thomases. Their attitude is well defined by William Crookes, the English chemist, who says regarding Strindberg's alleged discovery:

"I am quite prepared to hear that sulfur, like many others of our chemical elements, is really a compound body, but it will not turn out to be a mixture of oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon. Neither will its compound character be proved by such very elementary experiments as are described."

Magnetism as a World Force.—To one who has made a specialty of the study of some subject, it often seems as if that subject had been unduly neglected by other students. Thus, Mr. George W. Holley, the author of a recent work on magnetism (Arena Company), thinks that the various and numerous ways in which it is manifested and the subtle influences which it exerts and exhibits in different conditions have not been accorded the importance they deserve. He attempts, in his book, to assign it a predominance over all other natural forces, to connect them all with it, and to build in this connection a new system of cosmology and astronomy. In the author's words:

"Magnetism is self-existent, constant, always ready. From the Sun, the lodestone, the atmosphere, the Earth, it leaps instantly into life under proper conditions, manifests its presence and performs its work, on the land, in the sea, and in the sky. The sphere of its activity is everywhere, in everything, in all conditions of life and in all forms of matter. . . . Light is reflected magnetism. . . . Electricity is condensed magnetism."

Here the author begins with assertions that accord with accepted science and ends with statements very much at variance with it. The book, however, contains much that is interesting and suggestive.

Aluminum and Its Properties.—It appears from an article in *Industries and Iron*, London, April 26, that two republics—the largest in the world and the smallest—are having it all their own way with the new metal aluminum. In the words of the article:

"In regard to the production of aluminum, this at present seems to be divided chiefly between the Swiss works at Neuhausen, and the Pittsburgh Reduction Company in the United States. Several attempts have been made to produce it in this country [England], several with a good deal of pretentiousness; but all have hitherto proved abortive."

The rapidity with which articles made of the new substance have been rushed upon the market seems to have caused their use to outrun, in some instances, a proper knowledge of how to use them. Especially is the public ignorant of the fact that the metal, tho it resists acids, succumbs readily to alkalis. Says the article already quoted:

"The ignorance which even now prevails concerning the properties of aluminum is curiously illustrated by a recent instance where a manufacturer, struck by the lightness and appearance of the metal, actually made a large number of aluminum soap-dishes, which he proposed to place on the market as an elegant adjunct to the toilet-table. This error was recognized before they went upon the market, averting consequences that would have ensued of a nature not likely to enhance the reputation of either the maker or seller."

Weed-Seeds in Winter Winds.—"It is well known," says *Science*, May 10, "that winds plays an important rôle in the distribution of seeds. Professor Bolley, in the North Dakota Experiment Station Bulletin, records that in two square feet of a three-week-old and three-inch-deep snowdrift upon an ice pond ten yards from any weeds he found nineteen weed-seeds, and in another drift quite similarly situated thirty-two seeds representing nine kinds of weeds. While the wind was blowing twenty miles per hour a peck of mixed seeds was poured upon the snow-crust, and ten minutes after 191 wheat-grains, 53 flax-seeds, 43 buckwheat, and 91 ragweed seeds were found in a trench thirty rods from where they had been poured upon the crust."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A QUARREL AMONG SAVANTS.—We have more than once had occasion to remark on the fact that inventions and discoveries are usually made gradually, and while more than one man is striving to bring them to a head, so that the result is a struggle for priority, divers claims of infringement and injustice are brought forward. A notable instance of this sort of thing has recently been going on in England between Professor Dewar, the English chemist, and Professor Olozewski, of Cracow, Poland, regarding the part taken by each in the liquefaction of certain gases. As our readers know, Professor Dewar was certainly the one to make known the facts to the English-speaking public, which he did in his lectures in the Royal Institution. He claims, also, that he properly credited such of his experiments as required it to Professor Olozewski, and that he acknowledged the priority of much of his rival's work. The Polish scientist, however, thinks that this claim has not been justified, and that the Englishman so worded his descriptions of his experiments as to make his hearers believe that he and he only had performed them. It is not our place to express an opinion as to the merits of the quarrel, but it certainly is an unfortunate thing for science that these periodical outbursts should give its opponents reason for asserting that scientific work is generally done for money or notoriety—not simply to establish truth.

TRAVELERS will welcome a new system of ventilating railroad cars that is said to do away with the transom and yet prevent unpleasant drafts. The system which is being introduced on the Boston and Maine Railroad is thus described in *The Railway Review*, May 11: "The air is taken in through screens under the hood, and in passing to the rear drops down through the ceiling. Across the middle of the double roof is a partition which compels this air to pass down into the car; after passing this cross-section partition the air passes up again into the rear half of the roof and out through the rear hood, taking the foul air with it."

"Of all engines," says Lieutenant Patten in *The New Science Review*, "the dynamo, or generator of electric current, is doubtless the simplest in construction, operation, and control. Some moving wire in proper relation to a magnet is practically all there is to it. Yet this machine, discovered by Faraday in the early part of the century, was the object of but little scientific attention or study until the last quarter of the century."

IN the year 1891 one hundred and twenty-six thousand miles were traveled by one locomotive between Philadelphia and Washington—equal to five journeys around the world.

DURING the week ending April 27 the rainfall over the greater part of England was double the average.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

WAS THE LORD'S SUPPER ORIGINALLY A MEMORIAL RITE?

FOR about two years the question as to the original character and purpose of the Lord's Supper has engaged the serious attention of scholars in Europe, and such leading German specialists as Harnack, Zahn, Jülicher, Spitta, and Grafe have taken part in the discussion. It was started by Harnack, who claimed that the ancient Church at times used water instead of wine in the celebration of this memorial rite. His leading antagonist was Zahn, of Erlangen. Jülicher continues Harnack's argument, tho without accepting his conclusions, and turns it into another channel, namely, to the question whether Christ originally established the Supper as a memorial feast, or, in other words, whether the injunction "Do this in remembrance of Me" was a part of the original institution or was added later by the disciples. Grafe's report on this discussion at the Bonn "Vacation Lectures" has made this phase of the problem a "burning question."

In the *Christliche Welt*, of Leipsic (No. 13), Professor Kaltenbusch, of the University of Giessen, gives an interesting summary of the line of argument adopted to disprove the current reading.

Concerning the words in question, says Professor Kaltenbusch, we have four reports, namely: Matt. xxvi. 26, 27; Mark xiv. 22-24; Luke xxii. 19, 20; 1 Cor. xi. 23-15. No two of these four accounts agree throughout. This, it is urged, in view of the fact that they are the works of a last testament, is extraordinary. The last words of the Savior must have made an indelible impression on the hearts and minds of the eleven disciples. A comparison of these accounts shows that, on the one hand, Matthew and Mark almost agree; and, on the other hand, Luke and Paul almost agree. As Paul wrote his account as early as 57 A.D., there can scarcely be any doubt that Luke got his report from this source. Between these two double reports there is a marked difference. It is especially noteworthy that in the Matthew-Mark report the words "Do this in remembrance of Me" are wanting. Jülicher is of the opinion that this report is the most faithful reproduction of the original institution. It is true, he argues, that these two gospels were not written until 70 or 80 A.D., but they are based on written documents that must have been prepared soon after the first Pentecost; and especially the account of the Lord's Supper must have been written at a very early date, going back even earlier than 40 A.D. The omission of these words in this service is regarded as conclusive in showing that Christ did not originally employ them. This goes, then, to show that He did not institute this Supper as a memorial feast; but that the needs and feelings of the disciples at a later period produced this change, and the words in question had been added by them. In addition to the exegetical reason, others are urged, such as the statement that Christ, who taught that but a short time should intervene between His death and His second coming, could not have thought of instituting a memorial rite of His death for coming generations of believers.

The investigations of Kaltenbusch are all the more noteworthy because the author himself is, as much as Harnack and Jülicher, a protagonist of the Ritschl and critical school, yet reaches the conviction that the position outlined above is untenable. Kaltenbusch concedes that there is a disagreement between the accounts of the synoptist gospels and of John in regard to the day of the Lord's death, and that the former represent the less reliable tradition in this respect; yet the omission of the words in question in the account of the Supper by two of the synoptic writers is no evidence that these words were not spoken by Christ. Paul wrote his account at least twenty years before the composition of the document upon which the present Gospel of Mark, in its nar-

rative portions, is based. The idea that Paul should have given an erroneous report can under the circumstances scarcely be admitted as a possibility. There are no reasons to mistrust him. The "argument from silence," which here again plays such an important rôle, is notoriously weak and thoroughly unreliable. The gospels are not historical sources in the sense that they are exact and complete reports of all that transpired. They presuppose a great deal which was known and accepted in the early Christian Church. Only leading data are given; and Matthew and Mark could easily have omitted these words, because they knew they were known and accepted and followed throughout the early Church. Other arguments Kaltenbusch also examines, and among other things shows that it is a mistake to think that Christ thought that His return to judgment would follow soon after His death. Kaltenbusch still regards the Supper as a memorial rite, but not in the traditional sense of the Church. He concludes his researches with the words: "In all essentials, the reports of the Supper agree. This must and this can suffice us."

REGENERATED CHURCH MUSIC.

THE Presbytery of Macon, Ga., has overtured the Southern General Assembly, now in session at Dallas, Tex., on the subject of Church music. The Presbytery is aggrieved at the practise of hiring professional singers "for the purpose of giving musical performances as a part of the public worship on the Lord's Day." It continues:

"The effects of this innovation are to interfere to a large extent with the privilege of the people in singing the praises of God; to violate the simplicity of the forms of worship which has always characterized our Church; to distract their minds from the true objects for which the people come together in God's house; to introduce the element of entertainment rather than assist in the worship of spirit and truth, and to lower the tone of the sacred exercises of devotion to the level of worldly and questionable amusements."

Commenting on this overture, *The Christian Observer* says:

"When the professional singer attunes his voice it is often not for the purpose of glorifying God, but for the sake of his own reputation and for his pay. And when the congregation listen to such music too often they are found admiring its sweetness rather than praising God. Thus on the part of both singer and hearer the Redeemer's praise is apt to be omitted from the thoughts. We are glad, therefore, that this Presbytery has drawn attention to the need of care in this matter."

The United Presbyterian expresses its opinion on the subject in an editorial brief:

"Church music should be artistic in that it should be true to its own nature and to the purpose for which it is used. When it goes beyond this and becomes an entertainment, it is no longer truly artistic, and defeats its own object."

Rev. Dwight M. Pratt, of Portland, Me., is of the belief that church music is in need of a thorough regeneration. He too is strongly opposed to the practise of hiring people to sing the praises of God who have no thought nor care for the service except as a means of livelihood. In an article on the subject in *The Interior* he says:

"An unsaved choir does little else, at times, than neutralize the spiritual effectiveness of worship. That which is purely professional and artistic cannot lift a congregation above the point of admiration. Heart responds to heart. The spiritual in the people is only touched by the spiritual in the song. If this is wanting, music ministers only to the flesh; and the so-called worship becomes entertainment instead of praise."

"The Church will rise to the highest levels of spiritual life and power only as it demands in both pulpit and choir a high grade of personal piety, and as much in the one as the other."

CARDINAL GIBBONS ON "THE PREACHER AND HIS PROVINCE."

CARDINAL GIBBONS lays stress upon the importance of a preacher's knowledge of men, especially of his own flock, by intimate personal association and study. In an article in *The North American Review* for May he sets out by admonishing against empty and inappropriate argument before congregations. He fears that too many ministers begin and continue their career without any more reliable and enlightening knowledge of their fellow men than such as they get from books. In this connection he says:

"They who have long experience in the ministry cannot fail to observe the faults into which young clergymen, whose knowledge is chiefly confined to books, and who have had, as yet, little opportunity to commune with their fellow men, are sometimes liable to fall. They are apt to attach undue weight to matters of minor importance, and to treat lightly subjects of grave moment; they may be strained, fanciful, and unreal, and talk over the heads of the people; or they may denounce in unmeasured, exaggerated terms a social plague scarcely known by the congregation.

"I once listened to a clergyman condemning, in vehement language, low-necked dresses where their use was utterly unknown, and where the censure had as little application as it would have had among the inhabitants of the arctic regions. I heard of a young minister of the Gospel who delivered a homily on the ravages of intemperance before an audience composed exclusively of pious, unmarried ladies, who hardly knew the taste of wine.

"Some of our separated clerical brethren are not infrequently betrayed into similar errors by ascribing to their Catholic fellow citizens religious doctrines and practises which the latter repudiate. A caricature, instead of a true picture, is held up to the public gaze, because the information is drawn from books, hearsay, or tradition, and not from contact with living men.

"Another advantage which we derive from a discreet study of men is the habit of moderation in our judgment of them. We will find that few men are altogether perfect, and few also totally depraved. Blemishes will be discovered in the most exemplary character, and traits of genuine goodness in the most abandoned and perverse. This twofold experience will teach us to use sobriety of speech in praising virtuous men and women, including even canonized saints, and to avoid excessive harshness in reproving sinners. For if we paint righteous men without a single fault, we tempt the objects of our eulogy to vanity, and we discourage those that are earnestly aspiring to virtue; but if we paint the vicious as absolutely bad, we drive them to despair."

His Eminence congratulates the public on the fact that of late years the old system of writing biographies has largely been done away with—that, especially concerning the lives of men conspicuous for Christian or civic virtues, we are now treated to memoirs that aim at being true to life.

"The merit of these biographies [says the Cardinal] is that the author has either studied his subjects from life, or he represents them to us in their true light, as portrayed in their own actions and writings. The public man, whether churchman or layman, who never committed an error of judgment, or who was never betrayed into any moral delinquency, will hardly ever be credited with any great words or with deeds worthy of being transmitted to posterity."

Resuming the point of the necessity of a preacher's knowing men thoroughly—the need of studying human character closely in order to be able to benefit it—Cardinal Gibbons briefly indulges his well-known love of humor, as follows:

"Daniel Webster was not more indebted to his book-learning for his success at the bar than to his keen discernment of human character, and to his power to conciliate and control it. The following anecdote of him was related in my presence:

"He and Rufus Choate were once pitted against each other as opposing counsel in a lawsuit concerning an alleged infringement of a patent right on locomotive wheels. The wheels were before the jury. Rufus Choate, as counsel for the defendant, expended his legal acumen in a learned and labored mathematical essay, going to prove that there was an essential difference between the

wheels in evidence, and, therefore, no infringement on the patent right. Then Webster spoke for the plaintiff: 'Gentlemen of the jury,' said he, 'you have heard an elaborate scientific disquisition upon those wheels. I have nothing of the kind to give you. There are the wheels. Look at them.' The jury looked at them, and gave him the verdict. A judge, who attended the dinner, confirmed the truth of the anecdote, remarking that he happened to be engaged in that suit as junior counsel.

"The difference between these two great lawyers was that Choate bewildered the jury by the intricacies of a vocabulary above their comprehension, while Webster gained his case by appealing to their common-sense."

COUNT BERNSTOFF ON THE CHURCH AND THE WORKINGMAN.

COUNT A. BERNSTOFF, of Berlin, Germany, is a man whose views even on such a well-worn subject as the relations of the Church to the laboring classes are worthy of serious consideration. The Count was an intimate friend of Emperor William I. and at one time a member of his household. He is a devout Evangelical in belief and deeply interested in all that pertains to the religious interest of the German people. He visited this country in the year of the Columbian Exposition and assisted Mr. Moody in his meetings at Northfield and in Chicago. An article by the Count on "The Laboring Classes and the Church" appears in *The Lutheran Observer*. He accounts for some part of the aversion shown by workingmen toward the Church by the fact that the belief obtains among them that in the struggle which they are now waging for their political and social emancipation the Church is on the side of their adversaries. He says:

"Tho this opinion is false, we must fairly acknowledge that some things are apt to lead the workingman to this idea. In the first case Christianity has to do with the inward man, not with his outward circumstances—with the future state of his immortal soul, not with his comfort in this life. Christ decidedly declined to interfere in matters of earthly property, and the Apostles never violently claimed the abolition of slavery, tho this institution is decidedly against the spirit of Christianity; but they simply left this matter to the influence of the Spirit of God working in His Church. The laboring classes, now in a hot contest, consider this neutrality as a siding with the upper classes. But apart from this legitimate neutrality, the Church has often showed more partiality for the upper classes than agrees with the Spirit of Christ and His Apostles."

The Count refers to the Socialist agitation in Germany as an influence hostile to pure religion, especially among the laboring classes. He speaks also of the effort made by Stöcher to form a Christian Socialist Party, and the failure of the effort through the withdrawal of sympathy by the Emperor and Bismarck. The Count considers that this movement on the part of Stöcher and others to "mix up the cause of Christianity with politics" was fraught with danger to both religion and the State. But it remains evident, he argues, that the Church is facing a crisis just at this point, and something must be done to demonstrate the truth more strongly than ever before that the religion of Christ is for the present-day needs of all men of all classes and conditions. The Church must address itself to practical service.

RELIGIOUS BREVITIES.

CHRIST's call to men to-day is not a call to preach big sermons, or to do things great in the eyes of the world, but it is a call to self-sacrifice for the salvation of others—a call to the Christlike work of going about doing good and proclaiming the glad tidings of salvation to a lost world.—*Religious Telescope*.

THE Church of Christ is a divine institution, but it does not now, nor has it ever properly occupied the place of Christ. It is not "thus saith the Church," but, as with Luther, "Thus saith the Lord," that should be the ground of confidence, and the end of all controversy.—*Lutheran Observer*.

By the simple preaching of the gospel, the apostles and early Christians "turned the world upside down," revolutionized society. The same result may yet be accomplished by the same means under the powerful agency of the Holy Spirit.—*United Presbyterian*.

ZOLA ON SCIENCE AND FAITH.

It was not, perhaps, to be expected that M. Brunetière's article about what he calls "the bankruptcy of science," in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (see LITERARY DIGEST, January 26, p. 379), would awaken any very hearty response from Emile Zola so soon after the condemnation of his book on Lourdes by the Pope, in view of the fact that M. Brunetière's article was inspired by a visit to the Pope. But that article has aroused other minds than M. Zola's, and it is inferred that a banquet given April 4 in Paris in honor of the veteran French chemist, M. Berthelot, was inspired as much by a desire to protest against M. Brunetière's charge as to do honor to M. Berthelot. Much that was said at the banquet indicated this, and the address of M. Zola was very much like a direct reply to M. Brunetière. We translate the address from the *Revue Scientifique*, Paris, April 13. Zola said:

"Gentlemen: I have no authority to speak in the name of science. I am but a simple writer, and, as a writer, I wish to speak only for myself. Besides, if science had any need of defense in the strange and troublous times through which we are passing, the president of this banquet, the illustrious M. Berthelot, has pleaded her cause with such authority, such breadth of view, and so decisive a clearness, that there is no need to do more. It is because M. Berthelot has said definitively all that there is to say, that this banquet has been offered him, and that he is here seated in the place of honor, saluted by your acclamations.

"But since some one has had the imprudence to raise here this question of science and faith, I wish to show the interest that a simple writer like me can take in it from a professional point of view. In fact, when one's trade is to think and to write, his sole business is to be certain that he can think and write in all liberty. This is the grand triumph of modern times—free investigation, freed reason, in quest of truth throughout the vast world. And it is to the enfranchisement of the mind by science that we owe this liberty of the pen, this security that permits the writer to publish his work under no regulation but that of common justice.

"They tell us, gentlemen, that Science is in a way to become bankrupt, and that Faith is going to replace her in the conduct of affairs here below. That makes me quake a little. Do you know well what would become of the liberty of thinking and writing if this threat should ever be realized—if Faith should reign some day mistress of the code and of the police? It is easy to imagine, when we realize what is the attitude of Faith toward the books of our writers, to-day when her domination of the world is still but a dream.

"Faith, not controlling the civil power, is obliged to content herself with laying books under an interdict and forbidding all believers to read them. She cannot burn them, but she threatens with damnation all who read them. It has been said that she has a perfect right to defend herself, that she is using her weapons legitimately against the rationalism that is overwhelming her. Certainly, I comprehend perfectly that she is engaging in a struggle. But what makes me terribly anxious is the thought of her victory—of the hour when Science having been put aside as a vain and unsuccessful experiment, we shall return to faith to assure us happiness on this Earth.

"Read the catalog of books that Faith has condemned. In truth no catalog would be vast enough to hold them; a hundred volumes would not suffice. Faith forbids, in mass, without having to name them specially, all the works of imagination that throb with love, all the works of history, philosophy, or criticism that contradict the Holy Scriptures. In proportion as printing expands, the mass of forbidden books grows greater, and now it is a question of destroying our entire public libraries. As to the catalog of books specially condemned, it comprehends all the great names, all the masterpieces of literature; it is, by a singular irony, like the golden book of all that the human mind has brought forth, of novelty, bravery, and generous feeling.

"Imagine, then, such a state of things, gentlemen; picture the amiable régime under which letters would live, if Faith, victorious over Science, should govern the peoples. In place of the harmless thunderbolts that she launches to-day, give her courts and police, which in defense of her dogmas would condemn and cast

into prison all liberty of thinking and writing. That would mean the shutting up of libraries and laboratories; we should need a special dispensation to read the poets or to study a gas.

"Besides this, the experiment has been tried. There is a city where, scarcely a quarter of a century ago, Faith reigned as a temporal queen. Every publication there was subjected to an examination as to its orthodoxy, so that intellectual life, as it were, left it, and the national soil was exhausted to such a depth that even to-day no great writer can push his way through the accumulated dust of centuries.

"Gentlemen, simple writer as I am, I thank Science, then, the good mother that has made me free. She is the eternal, immortal one, and mystery belongs to her alone, since she marches continually to victory."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

WELSH DISESTABLISHMENT.

THE proposed disestablishment of the Welsh Church meets with favor, as well as with opposition, in some unexpected quarters. There is no disputing the fact that the vast majority of the Welsh people themselves are bitterly opposed to the Establishment, and would have rid themselves of it long ago if they could. They maintain that it is grossly unjust to compel them to support a Church which has a much smaller proportionate membership among them than among the people of any other part of the Kingdom. They have built over a thousand sanctuaries for their own religious use, they say, without any help from the State, and they have all the burdens of this kind they can bear. The fact is cited that in the parish adjoining Swansea—Llangyfelach—the largest parish in Wales, there are only three churches of the Establishment, while there are upward of forty Nonconformist chapels, and at one of these there is an attendance twice as large as at all three of the churches combined. In some large interior districts where the inhabitants are nearly all of the pure Welsh stock there is not a "church" to be found.

The Christian Leader, of Glasgow, speaking on the general question, says:

"A State Church is wrong in principle and bad in policy both for State and for Church. These propositions are the backbone of the argument for disestablishment; until it is broken the plea is irresistible; and, while it is solid, historical and numerical considerations are but accessory and supplemental grounds for action. It is the weakness of the present debate on the Welsh Establishment that history and figures are brought into such undue prominence as to veil in part the grave Scriptural, political, and ecclesiastical issues involved. The British Parliament always fights shy of appeal to Christian principles in the abstract; even humanitarian sentiment breathes with difficulty there; opportunism and expediency, with a tendency to let sleeping dogs lie, chill religious enthusiasm. Church questions are made to hinge on pecuniary interests and personal privileges rather than on some principle that goes to the very root of the matter; this is eminently so in the House of Commons, and the Bishops cannot resist the influence in the House of Lords. Hence the prominence that is given to Disendowment over that to Disestablishment."

An interesting contribution to the question under discussion is furnished by a correspondent of *The Christian Commonwealth* who wrote to Father Ignatius, "the Monk of the Welsh Church," asking him for an expression of opinion on disestablishment. This was Father Ignatius's reply:

"DEAR SIR:—As a Christian, I can only regard the proposal to 'disendow' the Welsh Church in the same light as I should regard the proposal of a midnight burglar to 'disendow' you or any other person, or society of persons, who had become lawful and honest owners of what they possessed. Welshmen gave to the old Welsh Church her present possessions, and because her right to her endowments is the growth of centuries it is no just reason for robbing her. As to 'disestablishment,' it might do the Welsh Church no harm, but it would injure religion generally; it would weaken authority, injure the State, and be a cruel blow to the very poor. I should, of course, upon national and historic

grounds, be glad to see the Welsh Church autonomous again, under her own archbishop and provincial councils, as her subjection to the see of Canterbury is an injustice, and has naturally given rise to the widespread untruth that she is 'the Church of England in Wales' and consequently an 'alien' Church.—I am, dear sir, yours faithfully in our Lord Jesus, IGNATIUS, O.S.B., Mynach Yr Eglwys Gymreig."

RELIGIOUS STRIFE IN KOREA AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

THE Tong Hak rebellion caused China to send an army to the assistance of the Korean Government. It is therefore interesting to hear what the Tong Haks are. According to an article by W. M. Junkin in *The Korean Repository*, a magazine published in Seoul, the Tong Haks are a religious sect that has entered in self-defense into politics. He writes:

"In conversation with a Japanese friend, not long ago, I remarked that the Tong Haks were the occasion of the Chinese-Japanese War. He showed good appreciation of the word by replying: 'Yes, the relations of China and Japan had become petroleum, and the Tong Hak was the match.'

"The Tong Hak originated at Kyeng Chu in the province of Kyeng Sang in 1859. Its founder, Choi Chei Ou, having for some time watched the progress of the Roman Catholic Church in Korea, began to think deeply on the subject of religion. 'Since they have come so far and spend so much money in its propagation it ought to be true; yet, if true, why are its followers now being killed by the Government as criminals?' Thus thought Choi Chei Ou. He fell sick and was on the point of death, and in a trance there appeared to him a supernatural being, saying: 'I am God; worship me and thou shalt have power over the people.' Choi then asked the question nearest his heart: 'Is the Roman Catholic religion the true religion?' The answer was: 'No, the word and the time are the same, but the thought and spirit are different from the true.' With this the spirit departed. Choi, seeing a pen close by, grasped it and there came out upon the paper, in circular form, these words: 'Since from aforetime we have worshiped Thee, Lord of Heaven, according to Thy good will, do Thou always bestow upon us to know and not forget all things (concerning Thee); and since thine unspeakable thoughts have come to us, do thou abundantly for us according to our desire.' . . . Choi felt himself called upon to found a new religion. He made the Tong Hak Bible, in which he gathered the Confucian book of the five relations, from Buddhism the law for heart cleansing, from Taoism the law of cleansing the body from moral as well as from natural filth. The influence of Roman Catholicism may be seen in the term for God in the prayer—*Chun Chu*. Catholicism is also, indirectly at least, responsible for the name of the new religion: *Tong Hak*, or Eastern Learning, as opposed to *So Hak* or Western Learning. The Tong Haks are Monotheists; they reject the Buddhistic belief in the transmigration of souls, and do not use images in worship. They soon increased in numbers, but in 1865 a persecution against the Roman Catholics broke out, in which the Tong Haks were included; and Choi Chei Ou was beheaded. . . . The Tong Haks believe in miracles and wonders, but their so-called miracles remind one of the apocryphal gospels, and serve in common with other earthly systems to show the infinite disparity between the true miracles of our divine Lord and all the attempts of feeble man. Confucianism and Taoism have nothing to say about future life, and as the Tong Haks refuse the degrading doctrine of the Buddhists, their teaching is concerned solely with this present world. They know nothing of the great Scriptural truth of the immortality of the soul."

Until a few years ago the Tong Haks remained a purely religious body. But the Koreans are not only groping in spiritual darkness; they are also an oppressed race politically. Every year in the Spring there has been the rumbling of a revolution somewhere in the interior of the country. The Tong Hak appeared to the people not only as a new religion—which has a right to exist—but also as a form of protest against the Government. Unfortunately the political element soon gained the upper

hand over the religious and they became a body of revolutionists.

"The people were looking somewhere, *anywhere* for assistance. Some went to the Roman Catholics; the majority to the Tong Haks. They had a common cause against those in authority; the Tong Haks leader had been beheaded and their religion prohibited. Thus there was a large gathering of those who were Tong Hak in name only. The political element dominated the religious, and they became a body of revolutionists. In the Spring of 1893 the Tong Haks demanded that their martyred leader be declared innocent, that he be given a certain rank, and permission granted to erect a monument in his honor. Further, that the ban be taken off their religion, and that they be allowed equal privileges with the Roman Catholics; if this was not granted they would drive all the foreigners from the country. The King promised to give the matter serious consideration, but eventually their petition was refused. In the following Spring the long-expected uprising came; at first they carried everything before them, but since the Japanese took the field against the Tong Haks they have gradually been driven into corners and their leaders have been killed."

Unmerited Eulogies of the Dead.—"Probably more nonsense is written concerning deceased persons than upon any other subject. We read accounts of the 'most useful,' 'distinguished,' 'honored,' and 'beloved' citizens, whom we know to have been financially dishonest, unkind to their families, or intemperate; and yet the papers speak of them as models.

"But the most striking illustration recently appearing is this:

"She was of a nervous temperament and was easily moved to anger, but she was also of a forgiving spirit, and frequently retracted a hasty remark."

"Speak nothing but good of the dead' is a safe maxim, but it does not require the attributing to them of qualities that the whole community knows he or she did not possess. One of our ministers—who was afterward expelled for immorality—preaching at the funeral of a man of the most disreputable character, a common drunkard, a miser, and profane, delivered his usual closing exhortation and called upon us 'so to live as to be prepared to meet the old gentleman in another world'—something that every one in the house, including his own family, hoped to avoid."—*The Christian Advocate*, N. Y.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

ALTHOUGH nearly all the older religious journals have changed their forms in recent years, the most of them retain certain special features which have helped to give them strength and reputation. For example, *The New York Observer* continues its "Augustus Letters," the weekly contributions of Rev. Dr. Charles Augustus Stoddard, succeeding the "Irenæus Letters" of the late Dr. Prime. *The Evangelist* never fails to appear without an article by Dr. Cuyler, *The Examiner* having absorbed *The National Baptist*, and its editor, Rev. Dr. H. L. Wayland, at the same time continues the latter's "Notes of a Rambler," so long a popular feature of *The National Baptist*; "Obadiah Oldschool" continues to dispense his homely wisdom through the columns of *The Interior*, and "Senex Smith" still finds a place for his "Notes and Notions" in the rejuvenated and reconstructed *Journal and Messenger*.

THE expression of religious truth in epigrams—three or four line paragraphs—appears to be gaining in favor as a feature of the religious press. Among the papers making a speciality of such paragraphs are *The Midland* (United Presbyterian, Omaha), *St. Louis Christian Advocate*, *The Religious Telescope* (United Brethren, Dayton, Ohio), and *The Richmond Christian Advocate*. *The Ram's Horn*, however, is still in the lead in this form of editorial writing, so far at least as the brevity and number of paragraphs are concerned.

A NUMBER of the religious weeklies have been trying the plan of giving over an entire issue to the editorial management of the women. The latest one to experiment in this direction was *The Alabama Christian Advocate*, with the usual result of producing a highly creditable number. There is at least one religious weekly which has been edited entirely by women for several years—*The Occident*, of San Francisco, the Presbyterian paper of the Pacific Coast.

AT the meeting of the Scotch-Irish Society of America, in Lexington, Va., in June, Hon. Joseph Addison Waddell, of Staunton, will address the society on "The Scotch-Irish of the Valley of Virginia." Mr. Armistead C. Gordon, also of Staunton, has been invited to address the society. Mr. Gordon will take as his theme, "General Daniel Morgan and his Riflemen."—*Central Presbyterian*, Richmond, Va.

ONE of the most attractive and popular features of *The Christian Intelligencer* for years has been its children's department, under the heading "Aunt Marjorie's Corner." It may not be generally known that "Aunt Marjorie" is none other than Margaret E. Sangster, the poet, story-writer, and editor of *Harper's Round Table*.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL IMPORTANCE
OF THE BALTIC CANAL.

THE canal which has just been completed in the north of Germany was hardly mentioned by the Press while it was yet in process of construction. All sensational features were absent from the work. It has been completed within the specified time. It has cost less than the sums granted for it, and the only feature of its financial affairs considered worthy of comment is that no one has been allowed to pocket the surplus. Yet the Baltic Canal is longer than the Suez Canal. The marshy ground through which it was constructed presented serious difficulties, and the number of workmen employed ranged from 3,000 to 15,000 during eight years, the average being 6,000, and a large percentage of these laborers being Poles and Italians. The quick completion of the canal is chiefly due to the use of modern machinery, which enabled the engineers to reduce the number of men employed. Prof. Dietrich Schäfer, in the *Preussische Jahrbücher*, Berlin, endeavors to show that this canal, which has been so quietly completed and will now be inaugurated with such pomp, is second to none in commercial and political importance. He does not even except the future Nicaragua Canal.

Professor Schäfer reminds his readers that Goethe, in his old age, expressed a wish that he might be permitted to see the completion of the Suez, Panama, and Main-Danube canals, neither of which had then been begun. Goethe knew the importance of these waterways as arteries of international communication, but he did not seem to understand the great importance of the shipping in the Baltic. The writer then continues:

"Yet the traffic of the Suez Canal is small in comparison with that of the waters connecting the Baltic with the German Ocean. Between 3,000 and 4,000 vessels annually pass through the Suez Canal: more than 40,000, with over 12,000,000 tonnage, go through the Sund, the Belt, and the old Eider Canal. The tonnage of the East-Indiamen and their greater show of steamships as against sailing-vessels renders the difference somewhat less glaring, but the traffic in the Baltic remains much superior. That the Panama Canal or the Main-Danube Canal will ever equal the trade through the Sund does not appear likely. The Sund remains one of the most crowded channels in the world. The Channel between England and France alone can be compared with it, while the Bosphorus, the Dardanelles, and even the Straits of Gibraltar, remain behind all comparison. The spectacle afforded by a thousand ships and more battling with wind and wave can only be enjoyed from Helsingor and Helsingborg. Part of this enormous traffic will in future pass through the new canal. It has been calculated that two thirds of the vessels entering or leaving the Baltic will be benefited by the Canal. How far this is true, the future alone can show, but history certainly proves that Germany only regains her old standing in the North Sea and the Baltic by the completion of the canal."

Professor Schäfer here reviews the history of the Hansa League, which ruled supreme in the Northern seas from the Twelfth to the Sixteenth Century, when the Dutch gained the supremacy. He believes that here, as elsewhere, the want of unity among the Germans led to their political impotence. From the middle of the Sixteenth Century until Prussia began to make herself felt as a Power, the Germans had to seek the protection of foreign governments for their ships, and their coasts were open to all attacks. Now, however, she need not fear a blockade. He continues:

"It is certain that no enemy can blockade both our coasts unless able to appear with an overwhelming number of vessels both in the North Sea and the Baltic. In the Baltic, also, we can easily gather a force that cannot be met by a superior one on the part of the other nations whose coast-line encloses those waters. The alleged danger from the army of an enemy ashore must not be overrated. Denmark cannot be easily overcome as

long as she remains in the defensive, but her militia is not a very terrible enemy if used in the aggressive, and foreign troops cannot be landed in strong numbers on the Cimbric peninsula. It may be assumed that the people of North Albingia (Sleswick-Holstein) are able to muster in sufficient force to defend their homes and the new canal. It must be remembered that our military system is specially adapted for defense. On the whole, it cannot be doubted that the canal will greatly strengthen the military position of Germany. But the part which this canal is destined to play in times of peace is more important. The general suspicion with which Europe saw the German Empire built up out of its ruins is waning. Germany's weakness offered to the other nations many chances to interfere and fight out their bloody wars on her soil. Her strength is more and more accepted as the best bulwark of European peace. The nations are invited to rejoice at the consummation of a work begun in the interest of civilization; not to assist in violating the rights of others."

ENGLAND, THE LITTLE REPUBLICS, AND
THE BIG BROTHER.

THE English papers are well pleased with the manner in which the Nicaragua affair has been settled, and express a hope that similar firmness will be shown by the British Government in dealing with other American Republics. The English now acknowledge that they did not, after all, regard the United States as a *quantité négligeable*, and again moot the question of Anglo-American alliance.

It is especially the Tory papers that recognize the power of the United States. *The St. James's Gazette*, London, says:

"If the little rabble of barbarian Central and South American Republics were not encouraged to count on the final protection of the United States by much foolish talk in certain American papers, they would not behave as both Venezuela and Nicaragua have been conducting themselves. The Monroe doctrine is understood to mean that the United States is prepared to protect every Spanish-American half-breed who has thought fit to rob a European. The mongrel population of Central America and of the more northern parts of the southern continent possibly do not understand that when papers in the United States take to shouting 'Hands off!' to England it is all party game. Twisting the lion's tail is a regular electioneering maneuver. To conclude that the Federal Government will allow its action to be influenced by this noisy swagger is a great mistake. The same mistake has been made on this side of the Atlantic. If our Government had not feared complications with Washington, it would not have shown the astonishing patience it has displayed toward Venezuela and Nicaragua. Of course the result is that these little caricatures of civilized States have grown only the more insolent and aggressive. It is not only we who have suffered. American traders have been plundered as well as our own. At last we have made up our mind that this must stop; and it is understood that we intend to go on to Venezuela."

"It is natural that at this conjuncture, when we see the real identity of English and American interests, there should again be talk of a general alliance between the two kindred peoples. Sir. H. Howorth has written to the papers to make the suggestion. Sir G. S. Clarke replies by pointing out that it is not new. We have no intention of making conquests in the New World, nor have the United States the intention of adopting a policy of conquest. They, too, wish to trade in peace and are molested by Spanish-American anarchy. This, then, is the proper foundation for allied action. We do not know, however, that either our interests or our dignity will be served by gushing offers to the States of what the States after all may be found not to desire."

Other English papers point out that an Anglo-American alliance would be all-powerful in the Far East. The Continent of Europe seems to think that the United States has exceeded her rights. In a former number we gave excerpts from the German papers to this effect. The French seem to hold similar views, to judge from the expressions of moderate papers like the *Journal des Débats*, Paris. This paper explains that the "spirit of Jingoism" is pretty much in evidence just now in the United States. The Cuban in-

surrection, France's difficulties with Santo Domingo, the Nicaragua affair, and the Venezuelan dispute, all cause the American Press to demand a "strong attitude" based upon the Monroe doctrine on the part of their Government. Luckily only the Cuban insurrection is an affair of importance. With regard to Venezuela, England has informed the Washington Government that they have nothing to do with the matter. The paper then continues:

"It is not easy to see how this could be contradicted at Washington. As often as there has been a conflict between a European Power and a Central or South American country the United States has put itself forward without reason. The United States is not the protector of these countries. That is well understood in Washington, but the Jingoism of American public opinion forces the Government into an unjustifiable attitude. The majority of Americans fancy that the Monroe doctrine confers upon the United States a kind of tutelage over the other American countries, and an obligation to defend them like dependencies. Added to this somewhat contemptuous view of Latin America is a wrong conception of the rights of European Powers, as well as of their strength."

How completely Europe condemns the position of Nicaragua is shown by the attitude of the Press in some of the smaller European countries, themselves jealous of their rights, and ever in fear of a violation of these rights by some great Power. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, thinks Central American Republics needed a lesson of this kind, and the *Indépendance Belge*, Brussels, thinks the Monroe doctrine has certainly been misunderstood if it is made to shield Nicaragua in her violation of the just rights of foreign residents. However great the satisfaction of Spanish Americans may be that the Monroe doctrine promises them the protection of the United States at some time or other, Her British Majesty's subjects in the West Indies strongly object to American interference. The *Jamaica Post*, Kingston, gives vent to its feelings as follows:

"The doctrine has never been, and never will be, recognized by foreign nations; and Secretary Gresham's action in taking it as the basis of his policy is not so much the action of a statesman as of a presuming and slightly despicable braggart. What would Americans think if the Shah of Persia were to say that no European or American Power was to get possession of another inch of Asiatic territory without his permission? The whole American Press would declare that his numerous wives had driven the poor monarch mad. And yet such a dictum would be precisely analogous to the Monroe doctrine, which is simply a piece of undiluted 'check.' . . . Friendship is based on respect; but an ignorantly bumptious nation, like an ignorantly bumptious man, excites not respect, but contempt."

HOW MONTE CARLO SUFFERS FROM HARD TIMES.

THE present crisis is felt by a concern in Europe whose shareholders will not be likely to meet with much sympathy throughout the world. The receipts of the famous gambling bank at Monte Carlo amounted to "only" 19,100,000 francs during the past year, 5,000,000 less than the year before. After deducting 8,000,000 francs for expenses, 11,000,000 were left for division among the shareholders, or eight per cent. per annum upon the present value of the shares—2,127 francs. Originally they were 500 francs. They dropped from 2,300 francs when the "small" receipts of the present year became known.

"A great many reasons have contributed to the falling-off in the receipts [says *The Westminster Gazette*, London], the chief of which is the absence of big gamblers during the last Winter, the continued scarcity of money in Italy, which provides the greater proportion of the gamblers, and the great competition afforded by Aix-les-Bains, Ostend, Dinard, and other Summer resorts. At the commencement of this season, therefore, the company inaugurated a policy of retrenchment, in the hope of maintaining their dividends. The grant of 20,000 francs to the

Governor of Monaco and 15,000 to the chief of police were stopped. Both these officials resigned in consequence. The salary of the general manager of the Casino has been reduced from 100,000 francs to 75,000. M. Bornier, who has held the position for the last three years, has not offered himself for re-election. The posts of leader at the Casino Theater and of director of the band which gives the classical concerts have been united, and so a further saving of 50,000 francs has been effected. A further proposal was made to institute a charge for admission to the rooms, instead of issuing tickets upon presentation of visiting cards and giving other particulars as to identity. Altogether the past year has been very unsatisfactory, both from the point of view of the company and that of the gambler."

It is possible that gambling will fall off still more if the attractions of the Casino are thus reduced.

JAPAN AND EUROPE.

THE Treaty of Peace between China and Japan has been ratified. China acknowledges the independence of Korea; cedes a part of the Liao-Tung peninsula, the Pescadores, and Formosa, to Japan, and pays an indemnity of 200,000,000 taels, in seven annual payments. If the whole sum is paid within three years no interest will be charged; if delayed longer, a five-per-cent. rate of interest becomes due. Wei-Hai-Wei remains in the hands of the Japanese until the war indemnity is paid, and China has to bear the expenses of the occupation. Three new ports are to be opened for foreign trade. Foreigners will have the right to erect machinery for manufacturing purposes in the treaty ports.

These terms will, however, undergo some modifications. A Tokyo despatch relates that the Mikado has published a decree in which he informs his people that he will come to terms with China with regard to the Liao-Tung peninsula, as Russia, France, and Germany object to its permanent occupation by Japan. The Japanese are said to be in a high state of excitement on account of the interference on the part of the just-named Powers. The Government has suppressed some newspapers which criticized the Mikado's decree, and the houses of the Japanese officials as well as the Foreign Embassies are under guard. Some time must elapse before the arrival of Japanese papers containing expressions of opinion on the Treaty and the action of the Powers; European comments, however, are at hand. Russia seems determined to obtain a port on the Pacific: peaceably if possible, by force of arms if necessary. That the aims of Russia are not unjustifiable is admitted on all sides, even by the English. *The Spectator*, London, says:

"It is a very hard thing for a mighty nation like the Russian, with its hundred millions of white people under one flag, and its position upon two continents, not to possess a single port accessible at all seasons of the year. Archangel and Riga are locked by frost through half the year; Astrachan stands upon an inland sea; and Odessa, tho it touches the great mass of unbroken water, and can be always entered, can be shut at the will of a Power which the Russian people regard as their secular enemy. This inconvenience, which would drive Englishmen almost crazy, is, however, most felt in their Asiatic dominion, where an Empire full of the grandest potentialities has only one wretched outlet to the world, Vladivostock, and that locked up by ice for half its time."

Other English papers express themselves in a similar manner, but they also reecho *The Spectator's* concluding sentence: "Japan may be most inconvenient to Russia, but what has Japan done to us that we should fire explosive shells at the Japanese?" The Russian Press, meanwhile, has thrown aside all moderation and declares that all nations that oppose Russian designs will be made to suffer. The feeling against England is specially bitter. *The Viedomosti*, Moscow, says:

"An international congress for the solution of the Asiatic problem cannot be of any advantage to Russia. England, and per-

haps some other Powers, would take sides with Japan. England plays a double game and would only assist in causing serious difficulties, for England has betrayed the interests of Europe. Russia ought to lead a movement for the closing of all continental ports against British trade, as in the days of Napoleon I. As for Japan, that country ought not to be allowed to exercise even the merest shadow of influence on the mainland of Asia. Japan may hope for English support, but the appearance of Russian bayonets would soon bring England to reason."

The *Novosti*, St. Petersburg, turns against those Powers that declined to take part in the intervention:

"Hatred of Russia [says this paper] has led Austria-Hungary and Italy openly to support Japan. They will suffer more for this than even England. Neither England, nor Austria-Hungary, nor Italy ought to forget that they are open to attack. Great Britain may be punished in India, the Dual Monarchy in Bosnia, and Italy in Africa."

The *Grashdanin*, St. Petersburg, is a little less warlike, and fears that Russia is not sufficiently prepared to begin a struggle in the Far East, but the *Sviet*, St. Petersburg, counts up the Russian forces in that quarter of the globe, and arrives at the conclusion that Russia has 22 ships with 300 guns in the China seas, and 22,000 men in or near the Korean frontier. Germany's assistance in the matter is not valued very highly by the Russian Press. The *Novosti* thinks Emperor William only interfered because he wanted to show that Germany is a great Power, and the *Kronstadskey Vestnik*, Cronstadt, ventures the explanation that he wanted to be certain of the good will of France and Russia during the opening of the Baltic Canal. The Eastern imbroglio seems to have given everybody a chance to snarl at everybody else. Bismarck's paper, the *Nachrichten*, Hamburg, hopes there will be a coalition against England. The French are dissatisfied with England, with Germany, with Russia, with their own Government. Edward Drumont writes in the *Libre Parole*, Paris:

"The very legitimate feeling of antipathy which every rightly constituted mind must entertain for the English nation should not prevent us from admiring their political genius. After inviting the Powers to intervene, they quietly withdrew and made arrangements with Japan on the sly, as they did with Turkey during the Berlin Congress. That was sensible. Japan is full of energy and vigor; the right course is to secure it as a friend, not to make of it an enemy. . . . We could have understood joining Russia if Russia had stood by us with regard to the Kiel affair, and declined to send her ships there, but to join Russia together with Germany is a little too much. Russia first dragged us to Kiel; now she links us in common action with Germany over Japan. Not a nice trick to play after having borrowed seven thousand millions from us."

De Rodays complains in the *Figaro*, Paris, that the Government is willing to risk 50,000 men against Japan, and nothing against the 'hereditary enemy.' The *Soleil* and the *Autorité* also protest against the "evident vassalage to the Czar into which France is subsiding," and complain of the assistance given to Germany. This "To your tents, O Israel!" is, however, repeated in Germany as well, where every Opposition paper complains that Germany is being used as a catspaw by Russia and France. The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, thinks the Treaty cannot be called disadvantageous to German interests. The *Correspondent*, Hamburg, does not understand that Europe should expect Japan to relinquish her conquests for the sake of European trade. Armed intervention would be very dangerous, as the United States also has a say in the matter. But the official Press in France and Germany are not slow in explaining the action of their governments. The *Temps*, Paris, says:

"The Treaty of Shimonoseki gives China entirely into the hands of Japan. This cannot be allowed, as the balance of power would be destroyed in the East. The Cabinets of St. Petersburg, Paris, and Berlin fully realize the danger which threatens Europe, and have warned Japan against immoderation in her demands.

An international conference would best settle the question, and Europe would not forgive any Power that egoistically absents herself from such a conference."

The German official organs explain that Germany could not allow Russia and France to exclude her from any advantages to be obtained by intervention, and the *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, adds to this the following:

"It is not true that Russia, Germany, and France need the help of England, or that German trade is in danger unless English influence is exerted in its behalf. The truth is, England does not count in the matter. She will probably soon have a change of government, and agreements entered into by the present Cabinet may be repudiated by the next. Russia has greater interests to defend than Germany or France, and naturally takes the lead. Other Powers may be induced to join the coalition, but they can do so at their pleasure. The three Powers at present conducting negotiations are strong enough to dispense with additional assistance. Russia, France, and Germany are on a friendly footing with Japan, and can settle the matter amicably, even if the English, who are not loved in Japan, try to fish in troubled waters."

Meanwhile, England assumes an attitude of waiting for further developments.

THE APOSTOLIC LETTER TO THE ENGLISH.

THE letter of Pope Leo XIII. to the English people, inviting them to unite with the Roman Catholic Church, has received and continues to attract much attention in England. The object in view does not seem to have been given impetus. Archbishop Benson, in the course of an interview published in *The Morning Post*, is reported to have said:

"We are as far from the Pope as in the earliest days of the Reformation. He appears to us now, as then, as usurping a place, a name, and an authority which do not belong to him. Those who do not understand that cease to belong to the Anglican Church, a fact which was grasped by all who have at various times separated themselves from us, and who at most only amount to a few hundreds among over 20,000,000 of the faithful."

There is a strong movement in favor of ritualism among the clergy, but whether this means that they favor Rome remains yet to be seen. The laity, to judge from the tone of the secular Press, do not intend to return to the fold of the Catholic Church. *The Times*, London, says:

"The Papal Letter is marked by two significant features. Nobody who is at all acquainted with the teaching of the Roman Church can have anticipated that in any circumstances the Pope could assent to the slightest modification of her distinctive doctrines, or to any abatement of her claims. To do so would be to stultify that Church in the eyes of her own members and to proclaim her cardinal tenets to be a fraud. On the other hand, the Pope has the amplest powers of modifying the discipline of the Roman Church at his discretion. . . . The Apostolic Letter, it will be noted, does not say one word in reference to the possibility of any change even within the sphere of discipline. No hint, to take a striking example, of any relaxation of the laws of the Roman Church in regard to the celibacy of the clergy is to be found in the Pope's appeal. This shows that he does not think the 'psychological moment' for practical steps has come. No less striking is the decided way in which Leo XIII. insists on some of those teachings which are most emphatically repudiated by Anglicans and most alien to British feeling. He inculcates in the strongest way and in the plainest words that invocation of the saints and of the Virgin Mary which English Churchmen regard as 'a fond thing vainly invented.' He grants of 'his own will and authority' the addition to 'the sacred indulgences' granted by his predecessors to those who pray for the reconciliation of England. He speaks of himself as the Supreme Shepherd, the Vicar of the Son of Mary, and refers to the Roman See as 'this center of Christian unity divinely constituted in the Roman Bishops.' . . . Reunion with Rome is at present a mere dream; and Leo XIII. has done his best to make this perfectly plain."

The Church papers, too, altho for the most part they give re-

spectful attention to the letter, repudiate the idea that the Pope is to be restored to power. *The Christian Globe*, London, says:

"If the Pope is under the impression that there is a growing feeling in this country in favor of reuniting the churches by the process of restoring the power of Rome he is greatly in error. Protestants too thoroughly appreciate their position and respect the principles for which their forefathers sacrificed their lives to ever think of reunion on such terms. It is interesting to compare the dovetail tone of this letter with the spirit of the Pontiff's predecessors, and the methods employed by them in dealing with the 'sad defection' concerning which Leo XIII. tells us that, 'while lamenting it in their earnest love,' they made 'every prudent effort to put an end to it and to mitigate the many evils consequent upon it.' There is not much in that sentence to remind us of burning the martyrs; but if we cannot discern the smoke, we have not forgotten that the fires burned."

On the Catholic side the matter is discussed with much moderation. Attention is drawn to the fact that the Anglicans adopt many Catholic practices; that they show due appreciation of the Mass, and seek to emulate Catholic monks and nuns. Father Sydney Smith says, in *The Month*, that it should "rejoice Catholics to find that after three centuries of blasphemy against the central mystery of Christian worship a belief in it and an attraction for it is so largely returning to the hearts of our fellow countrymen." *The Weekly Register*, London referring to this, says:

"All this, we are certain, will be recognized at once as a true echo of the Apostolic Letter. It is a keynote, and one which the great orchestra of Catholic preachers and controversialists will desire to follow. There will be few discords. We do not say that the controversialists on the other side always invite or merit this considerateness; but we are called to a perfection beyond the publican's. To love those who love us, and to be courteous to those who show courtesy, the world itself demands this as a commonplace of communication. The cause is worthy of the restraint of speech and the generosity of good will, even where the actual controversialist is not."

The Catholic Times, London, severely criticizes Archbishop Benson's utterances. Says this paper:

"Now let us contrast with his Grace's assertions declarations that appear in *The Rock*, which is quite as anti-Roman as the Archbishop. In a leading article the editor says that 'the rising tide of sacerdotalism in the Church of England has landed a large number of her clergy and many of her laity, especially her daughters, in practical and admitted Romanism.' And one of his contributors, Miss Lakeman, tells us that ritualism, which she calls 'Present-Day Romanism,' 'has recently made the most astonishing strides among our people,' and that in 1893 there were 7,000 clergymen avowed supporters of the Romeward movement, and 4,000 members of the E. C. U. . . . His Grace is evidently endeavoring to bury his head, like the ostrich, in the sand. It is neither a wise nor a profitable proceeding for the head of a great ecclesiastical organization, who should be slow to admit that he is living three centuries behind the age."

A few Anglican papers favor wide concessions to Rome. *The Church of To-Day*, London, thinks it may be possible for the Anglicans to exert a reformatory influence over Rome, if joined to the mass of Roman Catholics. This paper says:

"We may not like such a consummation; but is it not conceivable that God might will that the Church should be reunited on the terms proposed by Rome, and then slowly struggle back to a better and truer life, rather than it should continue riven asunder? Unity is the first necessity of the Church. Rome has not exaggerated its importance."

DR. FALE, the astrologer, who is really a very able man apart from his hobby for predicting future events, announces that the end of the world, prophesied by him to take place in 1896, has been indefinitely postponed, in consequence of unforeseen events, which he does not specify. Dr. Sigl, the rabid Bavarian Secessionist, wants to know if the proposed German Gag Laws (*Umsturz Gesetz*) have anything to do with the matter. He also mentions in his *Vaterland*, Munich, that the prediction is nothing new. In 1344 Père Philippe Oilvaricus of Cîteaux says in his writings that Paris would be destroyed in 1896, and the world in 1899.

CAN CANCER BE CURED?

TWO eminent German physicians have discovered a method of treating cancerous ulcers which they hope to develop into a radical cure. Like Professor Koch and other scientists, they warn against sensational reports regarding their discovery; but it is to be expected that the newspapers will publish accounts out of all proportion with the actual results of Professor Emmerich's and Dr. Scholl's experiments. Cancer has been regarded as incurable. According to the *Medicinische Wochenschrift*, Berlin, this is no longer the case. We summarize as follows:

"The treatment of cancer had not made any progress for a thousand years; if we except surgical operation, all attempts to cure the disease were futile until comparatively recent times. Within the last fifty years, however, German, French, and English scientists noticed that cancer and sarcoma seemed to heal very quickly if the sufferer became subject to erysipelas. Observations have led to the certainty that certain tumorous swellings disappear if erysipelas passes over them. Upon this Messrs. Emmerich and Scholl base their treatment. Sheep are artificially infected with erysipelas; the serum taken from them is filtered and kept in a dark place in small vials. The trials made with the serum extend now over a number of years, and are entirely satisfactory. Only two cases are recorded in which no beneficial results were obtained, and in both these cases the cancer had progressed until it became ulcerated. The effects of the serum soon become evident. An injection of a few grains of the serum was followed by a disappearance of the knotty part of the cancer, or at least its reduction to half its size. The question whether the new remedy is effective against all varieties of cancer cannot as yet be answered. The two scientists have made their studies at their own expense, and consequently not on a large scale. It seems, nevertheless, that the form of the disease is of less consequence in its successful treatment than the progress which it has made. When the cancer is in its early state, there is much greater chance of a complete cure. Small injections of the serum are not followed by any disagreeable consequences; neither fever nor headache has been noticed in the patients. On the contrary, the patients become bright and cheerful; their appetite, and consequently their strength, increases. It is as yet impossible to say whether the cancer parasites are destroyed by the serum. Its application will probably be most effective after an operation, to prevent a relapse."

Messrs. Scholl and Emmerich are about to enlarge their private hospitals, in order to extend their experiments. The erysipelas serum may be obtained by applying to Herr Dr. Scholl, Thalkirchen, near Munich. To the poor the remedy will be given free of charge.

FOREIGN NOTES.

NORWAY has suddenly discovered that she needs a larger army and navy. The Storting has granted extraordinary sums for new rifles, new iron-clads, Krupp guns, and fortresses. *Verdens Gang*, Christiania, even speaks of the purchase of a fleet from foreign powers. The Swedes thoroughly understand that these armaments are intended against them, and the *Nya Dagligt Allehanda*, Stockholm, advises the Swedish Government to hurry with the settlement of the Swedish-Norwegian difficulties.

DURING a bull-fight at Barcelona the bull jumped clean over the barrier enclosing the ring, the passage behind it, and a second barrier dividing the passage from the auditorium. A policeman shot the animal, but the bullet, passing through the steer, also killed an officer who came to the assistance of the marksman. Nearly sixty persons were hurt during the scramble, but when it was over the "entertainment" proceeded as if nothing had happened.

ACCORDING to the *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, the principal of a public school at Dubbeldam hit upon a new plan to insure regular attendance. Children who did not attend properly were punished by exclusion from school for a certain number of days, and even expelled in some cases. The result was that the parents assisted the teachers in enforcing proper attendance of the pupils, and the parents of the expelled took much pains to have them readmitted.

THE Anti-Revolutionary Bill has been defeated in the Reichstag. The Clericals spoiled its chances by their endeavors to convert it into a gag-law intended to stifle all freedom of language and thought. But the Government will repeat its endeavors to obtain a law from the Reichstag for the restriction of revolutionary propaganda.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHARLES DICKENS AS A PLAYFELLOW AT HOME.

CHARLES DICKENS the younger occasionally scratches his pate by way of reviving memories of his father for the accommodation of the public, or that part of the public that never tires of hearing about its old and fondly remembered favorite.



CHARLES DICKENS, JR.

Unfortunately, the son, like many other sons, discovers that time has hopelessly blurred many scenes that might easily have been preserved—if he had “only known.” Nevertheless his conversational chats about his jolly sire are always entertaining, and none more so than that which appears in *The North American Review* for May. Here Mr. Dickens tells us that his first recollections of his father date from a time when

they were living in Devonshire Terrace, just after his father's return from his first visit to America. The incidents recalled are trivial enough, and yet they may serve both to interest and instruct. Referring to his recollections, Mr. Dickens writes:

“One of the clearest of them is in connection with a certain American rocking-chair, which I presume he had brought back with him from the States, and in which he often used to sit of an evening singing comic songs to a wondering and delighted audience consisting of myself and my two sisters. ‘The Loving Ballad of Lord Bateman,’ in the composition of which my father, and Thackeray, and George Cruikshank were all supposed to have had some sort of hand, was one of these ditties, and used to be sung with a prodigious dramatic effect; and altho it was considered to be in some way George Cruikshank's patent, I never could see so much in his version as my father made of it—altho, in the days before the great George took to teetotalism and to flinging an infinite quantity of cold water over everything, there was, no doubt, a good deal of humorous extravagance about his declamation of the story of this noble lord of high degree.

“Another favorite song of ours—and I think my father enjoyed them all even more than we did—was one that was concerned with the history of Guy Fawkes: ‘Guy Fawkes, that prince of sinisters, who once blew up the House of Lords, the King, and all his ministers.’ The beginning of each verse contained some startling statement of this kind, which was after modified and explained away in what we considered a most artful and humorous manner. I forget exactly what happened to interfere with the final stage of Guy Fawkes' nefarious project, but in another verse it was stated that Guy ‘crossing over Vauxhall Bridge, that way came into London. That is, he would have come that way to perpetrate his guilt, sir. But a little thing prevented him—the bridge it wasn't built, sir,’ and also that when they wanted to arrest him ‘they straightway sent to Bow Street for that brave old runner Townshend. That, is they would have sent for him, for fear he was no starter at, but Townshend wasn't living then, he wasn't born till arter that.’ To each verse there was a chorus of the good old-fashioned sort, with an ‘oh, ah, oh, ri fol de riddy oddy, bow wow wow’ refrain, and a great part of the point of the joke lay in the delivery of the introductory monosyllables; the first ‘oh’ being given, as it were, with incredulity, or a tone of inquiry; the second ‘ah’ strongly affirmatively, and the last ‘oh’

with an air as of one who has found conviction not without difficulty. Some of Tom Moore's melodies also formed part of the repertoire, and there were no doubt others, which I have forgotten, but the impression of the singer, as he sat in that rocking-chair with us three children about or on his knees, has never in the least faded from my mind, tho of his appearance at some other and later times the picture may be less vivid.”

Mr. Dickens speaks of the extraordinary energy and thoroughness, “the even alarming thoroughness,” with which his father threw himself into everything he took up, and gives the following illustration:

“In my time a toy theater was about the most popular present you could give a boy, and when some philanthropist presented me with an unusually fine specimen, a perfect Drury Lane among its brethren, I anticipated an endless round of delights. But the size of my theater fascinated my father, and, in conjunction with Clarkson Stanfield, who had been distinguished as a scene painter before he became a member of the Royal Academy, he set to work to produce the first piece. This, I remember, was a spectacle called the ‘Elephant of Siam,’ and its production on a proper scale of splendor necessitated the designing and painting of several new scenes, which resulted in such a competition between my father and Stanfield that you would have thought their very existences depended on the mounting of this same elephant. And even after Stanfield had had enough of it my father was still hard at work, and pegged away at the landscapes and architecture of Siam with an amount of energy which in any other man would have been extraordinary, but which I soon learned to look upon as quite natural in him.”

Private theatricals were a favorite form of amusement in the Dickens household, and Mr. Dickens tells in pleasing detail how his father worked and assisted in the production of “Two o'Clock in the Morning,” “Every Man in His Humor,” “The Frozen Deep,” “William Tell,” “Fortunio,” “The Lighthouse,” and many other plays. He closes his article as follows:

“Two or three times more we played the ‘Frozen Deep’ at home to audiences of ninety or so, who were got into the theater somehow, and then the stage was dismantled, never to be restored. Afterward we played the piece for the Jerrold fund—now at the Gallery of Illustration, now at the Free-Trade Hall in Manchester, where our little fit-up looked not much bigger than a Punch and Judy show, but where the play went quite as well as it had ever done in the Tavistock House schoolroom. Also we had the honor of giving a private performance at the Gallery of Illustration before Her Majesty the Queen and the Prince Consort, and I can well recall the excitement which was caused among the younger members of the company by the presence of the Princess Royal and the Crown Prince of Prussia, then just engaged to be married. Of the difficulty that stood in the way of my father's paying his respects to Her Majesty that night in response to her expressed desire, he wrote:

“My gracious sovereign was so pleased that she sent round begging me to go and see her, and accept her thanks. I replied that I was in my farce dress, and must beg to be excused. Whereupon she sent again, saying that the dress “could not be so ridiculous as that,” and repeating the request. I sent my duty in reply, but again hoped Her Majesty would have the kindness to excuse my presenting myself in a costume and appearance that were not my own.”

“This excuse commended itself to Her Majesty's invariable tact and consideration, and my father carried his point, and it was thirteen years before the Queen had an opportunity of thanking him personally for the evening's entertainment.”

THE author of that much-abused and widely read novel, “A Superfluous Woman”—at one time supposed to be Sarah Grand—has revealed herself. She is Miss Emma Brooke, the daughter of an English landlord and capitalist. “The earliest influence,” writes her biographer, “which gave a cast to her character and thought was the fact that she was born in a village which had been, in a measure, the creation of her maternal grandfather, who was a great employer of labor there. There was a great deal that was picturesque, and much that was excessively gloomy and repressed, in Miss Brooke's early surroundings. Her upbringing was very religious, with a leaning toward the ascetic and austere. After this picturesque but somber beginning to her life comes next in importance the fact that she was one of the eight Newnham pioneer-students who studied at Cambridge before Newnham was built. She carried away with her from her University life scarcely any honors, but some inestimable benefits, of which the greatest probably was the reverence for careful accuracy in speech and thought which Professor Henry Sidgwick took such particular pains to inculcate.” After leaving Cambridge Miss Brooke settled in London, where she became much interested in Socialism.

OLD ROMAN BILLS OF FARE.

IT is not unlikely that Horace's epigram, "*De gustibus non est disputandum*" [there is no disputing about tastes], was prompted by the dishes indulged in by the Roman nobility in his day. The most complex dish of the present would seem to be simplicity itself compared with the compounds that were spread before the patrician epicures of the Roman Empire. *Salacacaby* was one of these dishes, and was, we are told by Mr. Hans J. S. Cassal in *Cassell's Magazine* for May, invented by one Apicius Coelius, a patrician who flourished in the time of Tiberius. It seems that this gentleman wrote a book, which is happily extant, called "*De Re Coquinaria*," wherein he treated the art of cooking from a scientific point of view, and expatiated upon the proper methods of preparing all the fashionable nastinesses of the period. From this book Mr. Cassal extracts the following recipe for concocting *salacacaby*, which we gladly copy for the benefit of American housewives who have heretofore despaired of pleasing their husbands' taste:

"Bruise in a mortar parsley-seed, dried mint, dried pennyroyal, ginger, coriander, stoned raisins, mustard-seed, and a few boned anchovies. Add salt, oil, wine, honey (the Roman equivalent for sugar), pepper, and vinegar, and stir up well. Then mix in a *cacabulum*, with three crusts of Pycintine bread, the flesh of two pullets, four goats' kidneys, and one goat's tongue, after which throw in vestine cheese, filberts, pine kernels, minced onions, cucumbers, and garlic. Set aside in a warm place for three days, then pour a soup over it, garnish with snow, and serve up."

It seems that Apicius was an extravagant glutton, for he spent in the space of two years the equivalent of nearly eight hundred thousand pounds upon his food alone. Then he suddenly took it into his head to look over the state of his affairs, and, finding that he had only the equivalent of about a hundred thousand pounds sterling left, he came to the conclusion that such a pittance was not enough to live comfortably upon, and so committed suicide by poison. Mr. Cassal's article goes on:

"Another dish which seems to have owed its origin to him [Apicius] was *tetrapharmacum*. So far as we can gather, it consisted of four necessary ingredients—they were, a high peacock, a freshly killed pheasant, the hock and udder of a wild sow, and a bread-pudding which was baked over the whole. But this was not all by any means; these merely constituted the base of the dish, so to speak, for they used to throw in all manner of little trifles, such as nightingales, colipha (our collops), fragments of fat pork, etc., all of which tended to give the dish a somewhat rich and varied flavor, which in all probability would not recommend it to the modern-day stomach.

"Ragoûts made from peacocks' brains, nightingales', swallows', or parrots' tongues (if the parrots were able to speak the value of the dish was quadrupled), were by no means uncommon *entrées* at the tables of the emperors, while buzzards, ostriches, and phenicoptres (presumed to be the ptarmigan from Norway), frequently adorned those of the wealthy citizens. Anything, in fact, that was uncommon, hard to obtain, or very expensive, was sure to find a place of honor upon the festive boards of the Court. . . .

"Garum [a sauce] was made as follows: Fish of the proper kind—generally mackerel—were first selected, their entrails taken out and steeped in vinegar for several days. When these were properly pickled, they were taken out of the vinegar and dried. Then they were pulverized with frumenty, pepper, and a variety of other herbs, such as dandelion-root, mint, thyme, etc., after which the resulting blackish powder was ground to a thick syrup with honey, put into jars for some weeks to ferment, and, when needed for the table, mixed with Falernian wine to a proper consistency. . . .

"A gentleman of Galba's time, who rejoiced in the simple name of Lucius Bambonselvergius, so our friend Apicius informs us, wrote a long and learned treatise upon dormice, their habits, and the best way of fattening them for the table. Unfortunately for the cooks of the modern school, however, this valuable book is lost, but it is some consolation to know that Petronius has

touched upon the subject. He tells us that dormice get fat by sleeping, and he also gives us several recipes for preparing these little creatures for consumption. Three or four pages of his book are devoted to dormouse sausages, and he then tells us that these should be eaten with a sauce made of poppy-seeds or honey."

THE INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION AS A GREAT MORAL EVIL.

THE public seems never to tire of the great world's fairs. No sooner is one finished than another is projected on a vaster and more magnificent scale, involving a corresponding outlay. The New York papers are already talking of one, to be held in the near future, that shall outshine the great effort of Chicago. All seem agreed that an exposition is a great boon—for trade, for education, and for recreation. Yet the preparations for the great French fair of 1900, which have already begun, do not, it seems, hold out a joyful prospect to all Parisians. In a striking article in *Le Figaro*, Paris, April 17, entitled "Objections of a Moralizer to the Exposition of 1890," Jules Lemaitre strives to show that manifold evil results follow these great bazaars—that they not only are nuisances in the cities where they are held, but morally baneful to the country at large. After painting in dark colors the overcrowded condition that always results where a great fair is in progress, with the consequent discomfort to the citizens, and asserting the debasing influence of the architecture common to most world's fairs, fitted as it is for the most ephemeral structures, he goes on as follows:

"At bottom, an exposition is only an enormous kermesse. There are two styles [of architecture]—that of the railway station and that of the pastrycook. The decoration is that of the casino, the music hall. The architecture is of low grade and ephemeral—fitted for pleasures that are rapid, brutal, and for the moment only. Lost in this vast medley one feels one's self freed from ordinary restrictions. Every one makes allowance for the traveler who, far from home, gives himself a free rein. An exposition is essentially a place for foreigners and provincials. In 1889, on certain warm evenings, Paris had the appearance of a city that was going entirely to the bad. The same carnal fever must have possessed the good city of Nineveh when the prophet Jonah entered it.

"1889 has left us as a legacy all the varieties of the *danse du ventre*, which is a direct incitement to debauch. From this dance are derived the exhibitions that have filled our *cafés-concerts*. We have seen in six years an extraordinary recrudescence of low spectacles in music halls; exhibitions of nude flesh, with indecent songs. Every exposition is followed by a diminution of public modesty.

"The crowd demands more and more direct excitement and becomes incapable of any other kind of amusement. Diversions that require mental effort are too laborious for them. Comedy already has much trouble in holding its own; you will see that in 1900 there will be place in the theaters only for acrobatic vaudevilles and pieces where women are exhibited. Expositions are the death of dramatic art.

"Tho debauchery and cruelty go together, 1889 has failed to bequeath us bull fights, along with its obscene dances. Who knows if in 1900 we shall not resume them, being more ripe then for this ignoble pleasure? Every exposition leaves us more ready for the violent spectacles of the circus and the arena, for the Roman or Byzantine sports.

"Yes; I talk like a frightened moralizer. What would I do if I were a political economist? And what would an economist do in such a case, if not be frightened?

"I say nothing of how a world's fair allows and covers up heavy speculations—before, during, and after—and how it unchains advertisement and puffism—that is to say, lying and stealing, and a universal furore for public pleasures. An exposition year is a hegira for everything that has the spirit of the jockey, the slave-dealer, the cosmopolitan pirate.

"But here is something that is perhaps more serious still. Thousands of poor people, whom the exposition will have drawn to Paris and given employment for the moment, will remain there

when there is no more work for them and will swell the ranks of the starving. It is clear as day that it is only in medium-sized aggregations of men that the distribution of wealth can approximate to the rules of natural equity, and that great cities are the incurable plague-spots of Western civilization. Now each exposition causes a new increase of these monstrous modern capitals, where social questions are insoluble, where men do not know each other, where communication between different classes is cut off, and when charity must be, nine times out of ten, inefficacious, blind, and foolish. Is that what we want?

"Besides all this a world's fair is the ruin of thousands of young girls. . . . Every exposition has as a consequence a considerable development of prostitution, and a little later the diminution of its victims. Hence arises a crisis that adds its effects to the others. . . .

"We are told by authority that these festivals are festivals of peace and fraternity. We have never heard a more solemn jest and a greater official absurdity. The truth is that in raising the hopes of the people without strengthening virtue in them the festivals of peace sow in them the seeds of war. The most hideous days of the Revolution followed close on the mass (it was Talleyrand who celebrated it) for the federation of 1790. The morrows of dreams are dangerous, above all when these dreams are low or base. We are rudely pushed into the reality, we find it too coarse, and we are irritated. The crowd is more idle, more envious, more ready for useless revolt after these brief festivities and these huge fairy spectacles."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

CONCERNING MEN'S BEARDS.

THE literature of the beard is not very extensive, yet the beard has figured considerably in history. It has been revered, reviled, respected, abhorred, worshiped, despised—at one time banished by the sword and the law; at another time carefully cultivated according to the dictates of fashion. Charles Lamb divided mankind into two classes—the men who borrow and the men who lend. It is suggested by Mr. Roger E. Ingpen, in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, that this classification might be supplemented by "the men who grow beards and those who do not." We cull from Mr. Ingpen's article a few historical facts, as follows:

"The ancient Egyptian affected what we should describe nowadays as a clean shave. He is so depicted on the mummy cases and monuments; but in the case of mourning the beard was allowed to grow. It is said that he affixed to his chin a small bunch or tuft of hair on the occasion of festivals, much after the pattern of Brother Jonathan's celebrated goatee, or the chin-beard of the London costermonger of to-day. It would appear, however, that the Egyptian at times wore a case of a wedge-shape to protect this false beard. It is noticeable that the monuments of Egypt always depict the Jews as shaven; probably they were not allowed to cultivate that which their masters were without.

"The Mohammedans were as conservative of their beards as the Jews, it has been supposed because the great Prophet himself never used a razor. The eunuchs who guard the seraglios are deprived of their beards as a token of their shameful servility. Of late years, however, since the Turk has mixed more with the people of the West, the observance of non-shaving has not been as strictly adhered to as formerly. The beard does not inspire him with that reverence that it once did; and the Turk who has traveled as often as not cuts it off, and only retains the moustache. . . .

"The ancient Assyrians and Babylonians, to judge by their monuments, wore beards which were curled or crimped and oiled in a most elaborate fashion. They were undoubtedly proud of these beards of theirs, for they depicted their gods—the winged bull—with beards, which appear to have been as carefully crimped and tended as their own. To give their handiwork a finish, they were in the habit of interweaving gold wire, a custom which was also adopted by the Persians. . . .

"But while the Persians, Egyptians, and Jews were concerning themselves with the question of shaving or of growing beards, the Greeks were not by any means neglecting the matter. Their

gods appear both with and without beards, the influence of the shaving Nile dwellers being evidently felt in this matter, as their creation would have taken place during the Græco-Egyptian period. Jupiter is always invested with a beard, which is pointed in the earlier busts, but later develops into a full and majestic growth, mingling with the locks of his hair as it falls from his temples in luxuriant curls—the Zeus, which is familiar to every one. Mercury and Apollo were as innocent of beards as Psyche and Venus, while Pan, Silenus, and Hercules ignored the razor as rigidly as the father of the gods. Beards were as much affected in Greece by the literary men as they are nowadays with us. Homer, Herodotus, Æschylus, and Sophocles, with numerous others, all gloried in luxuriant growths. Alexander the Great, with the quickness of a man of the world, knew that in a fight there is nothing so handy to seize on as a beard, and made all the Macedonian soldiers shave. From that time shaving became fashionable in Greece.

"Shaving was not introduced into Rome till about 300 B.C. Scipio Africanus, Pliny tells us, was the first Roman to make it a daily practise, and the Romans did not adopt it generally till some barbers from Sicily set up business in Rome. . . .

"The Anglo-Saxons were indeed proud of their beards, but when William of Normandy arrived here, he gave orders for every one to shave. Some, rather than submit to this tyrannical treatment, exiled themselves to a land where they could live with their beards in peace. William's successors, however, abandoned shaving, and we find that people did pretty much as they liked till Elizabeth came to the throne, when, in the first year of her reign, a tax was imposed of 3s. 4d. on every beard above a fortnight's growth. The law was never enforced, and so it lapsed. . . . In the early part of the present century any one wearing hair on his face in England, unless he were a military man or a foreigner, was regarded as a person to be avoided."

Nude Art from Prehistoric Greece.—At a recent meeting of the Académie des Inscriptions, Paris, M. Salomon Reinach read a paper upon the representation of female nudity in Greek and Eastern art. *The Academy* says: "His main object was to disprove the generally received theory that nudity in classic art is ultimately derived from a Babylonian source, the image of the goddess Istar. He maintained that there was no nude divinity in the Babylonian pantheon. Istar, as a warrior goddess, is represented clothed and in armor; if she disrobes herself for her descent into hell, that is her humiliation. On the other hand, there have been found, in the Archipelago and at Troy, dating from about 1200 B.C., statuettes of nude females; and a very ancient tumulus in Thrace has furnished a similar example. We know that there existed at the same period in the Greek islands statues of women of life-size, one of which is now preserved at Athens. M. Reinach suggested that some of these statues might have been carried up from the coast by a Babylonian conqueror, and then become objects of worship. In this way he would explain the presence on cylinders of a nude goddess, who is sometimes placed upon a pedestal. It was, then, from prehistoric Greece that the type of nude divinities penetrated to Babylonia; the same type maintained itself in Phenicia, whence it passed back to historic Greece, and so to Rome."

The Rabbit Pest in Australia.—"A traveler who has visited certain regions of New South Wales and Queensland," says *Le Revue Scientifique*, Paris, April 6, "reports as follows: 'Outside of the barrier (a barrier destined to keep out rabbits, and prevent them from entering the cultivated districts) the whole country is in a terrible state; 32 kilometers [20 miles] west of Hungerford, as far as I went, there was not a vestige of vegetation. The rabbits literally covered the ground to the distance of a kilometer, and the decomposing carcasses of the dead formed a carpet under the feet of hundreds of thousands of living animals who were about to die against the barrier. Under every tree, in every sheltered nook, everywhere where I went, there was a swarm of rabbits, and around the trees their corpses had become piled up in heaps often 30 centimeters [12 inches] high.' This is evidently a good occasion for the rabbit to become carnivorous and devour its own species. It does not hesitate to do so in captivity—at least, so far as its own offspring are concerned."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

The Bank Statement.

The weekly statement of the Associated Banks showed an increase in surplus reserve of \$6,517,800, the amount now standing at \$37,587,900. Loans expanded \$6,374,600, while deposits further increased \$15,945,600. Specie decreased \$643,900, and legal tenders increased \$11,148,100 owing in large part to the distribution by the Loan Syndicate. Circulation increased \$29,000.

Call loans on stock collateral were easy throughout the week at 1 a 1½ per cent. at the Stock Exchange, and there were seldom loans in the outside market at any higher rates. Banks and trust companies have been unable to obtain more than 1 per cent. for new loans, and the indications point to continued low rates. There has been little better inquiry for time contracts and the offerings are liberal, and quotations 1½ a 2 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2¼ per cent. for ninety days to four months and 3 per cent. for five to seven months. Some brokers quote 2 per cent. for ninety days, 2½ per cent. for four months, 3 per cent. for six and 3½ per cent. for eight months. There is a fair supply of commercial paper, but it does not accumulate, for the demand continues urgent. Quotations are 2¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety-day endorsed bills receivable, 3 a 3½ per cent. for four months' commission house and prime four months' single names, 3½ a 4 per cent. for prime six months' and 4 a 5 per cent. for good four to six month's single names.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks:

	May 18.	May 11.	Increase.
Loans.....	\$495,303,100	\$488,928,500	\$6,374,600
Specie.....	68,796,100	69,440,000	*643,900
Legal tenders....	107,236,400	96,088,300	11,148,100
Deposits.....	553,778,400	537,832,800	15,945,600
Circulation.....	13,267,000	13,238,000	29,000

* Decrease.

—The Journal of Commerce, May 20.

The State of Trade.

General trade conditions throughout the country continue in the main quite favorable. Activity in speculative and investment circles has exceeded that in merchandise lines, but gains made in the latter have in nearly all instances been retained. . . .

Among the more favorable features of the situation are bank clearings, the aggregate for the week being \$1,161,000,000, or 3 per cent. more than last week, when the total was the heaviest since the second week of June, 1893. Compared with the third week of May last year the week's gain is more than 50 per cent. The falling off as compared with like week in 1893, the panic period, is only 5 per cent., and compared with the like week in 1892 it is only 5.7 per cent. . . .

The entire region from Boston to Kansas City, Omaha, and South Falls, S. D., and south to the Gulf, reports damage to early vegetables and fruit from the late severe cold weather. It has also checked sales of seasonable fabrics. But Nebraska and other dispatches fail to mention the serious damage to wheat reported in daily newspapers. . . .

Exports of wheat from the United States and from Montreal this week (flour counted as wheat) amount to only 2,397,000 against 2,805,000 bushels last week, 2,420,000 bushels in the week one year ago, 3,885,000 bushels two years ago, and 3,603,000 three years ago. . . .

There have been 210 business failures in the United States reported to BRADSTREET'S this week, against 224 last week, 186 a year ago, 255 two years ago, and 156 three years ago.—Bradstreet's, May 18.

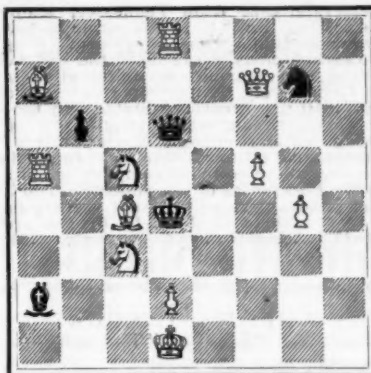
CHESS.

Problem 66.

FIRST PRIZE—British Chess Monthly.

Black—Five Pieces.

K on Q 5; Q on Q 3; B on Q R 7; Kt on K Kt 2; P on Q Kt 3.



White—Eleven Pieces.

K on Q sq; Q on K B 7; Bs on Q B 4 and Q R 7; Kts on Q B 3 and 5; Rs on Q 8 and Q R 5; Ps on Q 2, K B 5, K Kt 4.

White mates in two moves.

The Philadelphia Times calls this problem the "finest two-mover extant," and says that "it is a perfect piece of Chess-art."

Problem 67.

In a game between Steinitz and Buz this position occurred:

Buz (Black):—K on K R sq; Q on Q 6; Ps on Q B 6, K Kt 2, K R 3.

Steinitz (White):—K on Q B sq; Q on K R 2; P on K R 5.

White had the move, and forced a draw. How did he do it?

Solution of Problems.

Problem 62 has proved to be the puzzler of puzzlers. We will give you two more weeks. Don't give it up because it is difficult. One of our correspondents asked us, some time ago, "What is the benefit to be derived from solving problems?" Without undertaking to answer the question fully, it is enough to say that the man who studies intricate positions will get into the habit of "looking" before he moves a piece. Admitting the fact that very few games assume a problem character, yet you should always try to find the best move, the right reply, the most telling blow. The man who has trained himself to be careful, in other words to "look before he leaps," is more apt to find the best move than he who takes the first thing he sees. Suppose that in the New Orleans "Evans," Black had not made the right move, White could have won or at least could have drawn.

One of our best solvers writes that he failed to get "400" because he was "stopped" by the idea that a key-move capturing or checking was defective. This is true; but composers sometimes take advantage of this to worry us.

THE VOIGHT-MCCUTCHEM GAME.

White. Black.

1 Q x R ch K x Q

2 Kt—K 7 ch K—R

3 Kt—K B 7 mate

if (1) R x Q

2 Kt—B 7 mate.

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; W. W. Wilson, Wausau, Wis.; Prof. J. A. Dewey, Wanamie, Pa.; J. P. Dee, Buf-

falo, N. Y.; the Revs. E. M. McManus, Montreal, and E. C. Haskell, Sigourney, Ia.; E. E. Armstrong, Parry Sound, Canada; J. C. Walker, Orlando, Fla.; C. M. F., San Diego; F. C. Jordan, Mrs. S. H. Wright, Tate, Ga.; H. N. Clark, Port William, O.

THE "EVANS" END-GAME.

Black.

1 Kt—R 6 ch
2 Q x P ch
3 P—Kt 5 ch
4 R (Q sq)—Kt sq ch
5 R x Kt ch
6 Q—B 6 or Kt 7 ch
7 Q—Kt 5 mate.

White.

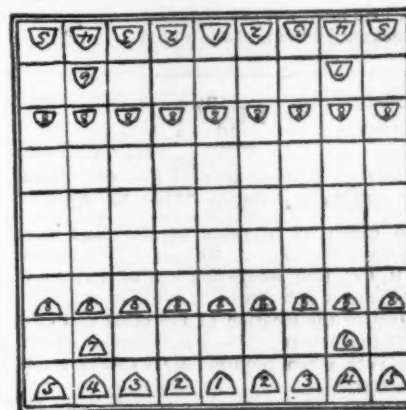
K x B
K x Kt
K x P
Kt—Kt 7
K—R 3
K—R 4

Solved by M. W. H., and F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; Charles Rosen, New Orleans; F. C. Jordan, Marietta, O.

F. H. Johnston and E. E. Armstrong send correct solution of No. 60.

Japanese Chess.

In THE LITERARY DIGEST of October 27, 1894, we gave a description of chess as played by the Chinese, and also a diagram of a Chinese Chess-Board. The Jap, of course, must differ from the Heathen Chinese, and as he represents a nearer approach to modern civilization, it is not strange that Japanese chess, while it differs in many respects from our modern game, shows that it must have had a similar origin. The main difference is in the board. The Japanese chess-board has nine rows in each direction, making eighty-one squares. There are forty pieces, the additional squares permitting one more Pawn and an extra Queen on each side, and these, with two major pieces added on a separate row on each side, give a game that is broader and more complicated than the game which interests Americans and the countries of Europe.



JAPANESE CHESS-BOARD.

The Japanese call chess "Sho-ho-ye," which may be translated: "The King and Soldiers" game.

The pieces are arranged exactly the same on each side, the pawns, or foot-soldiers, being in advance, as in chess. The pieces are named as follows, being placed on the squares as numbered:—

1. Oho-Shio, the king.
2. Kin-Shio, gold, or chief councillor, of which there are two on each side. They are nearly equivalent to the queen.
3. Gin-Shio, silver, or sub-councillor, two on each side.
4. Kitema, flying horse, two on each side.
5. Kioshia, fragrant chariot, two on each side.
6. Hishia, flying chariot, one on each side.
7. Kakuka, the horn, one on each side.
8. Ho-Hei, the foot-soldiers, nine on each side.

The moves of the pieces are as follows:

Oho-Shio moves and captures one square in any direction, commanding eight squares.

Kin-Shio has the same moves as the Oho-Shio, except that it cannot move diagonally backward. It is in command, therefore, of six squares.

Gin-Shio moves and captures the same as the

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Oho-Shio, except that he cannot move directly on either side, or directly backward; he has command, therefore, of five squares. When promoted after reaching one of the opponent's first three rows, or when captured and used by the opponent, he is reversed, and becomes a Gin-Nari-Kin, and acquires all the powers (and those alone) of the Kin-Shio.

Kiema has the move of the Knight in Chess, but is restricted. He is strictly confined to a move two squares forward and one laterally, and can in no case make more than four moves as a Kiema, being then at the ninth row. When reversed he becomes a Kiema-Nari-Kin, with all the powers (and those alone) of the Kin-Shio.

Kioshia moves directly forward only, but any number of squares that are clear. When reversed he assumes the name Kioshia-Nari-Kin, with all the powers (and those alone) of the Kin-Shio.

Hishia has the entire powers of our Rook, moving any distance on a clear board directly ahead or back, or to the right or left. When reversed he assumes the name of Kioshia (the Dragon), and acquires in addition to his original powers the moves of the Oho-Shio.

Kahuka has the entire powers of the Bishop, moving diagonally in either direction. When reversed he assumes the name Kieme (the Dragoness), and acquires, in addition to his original powers, the moves of the Oho-Shio.

The Ho-Hei moves forward one square at a time, and may be reversed and promoted upon any of the first three rows of the adversary's side of the board. When reversed he becomes a Ho-Nari-Kin, and acquires all the powers of the Kin-Shio.

No piece but the Kiema can jump over other pieces.

The object of the game is the same as in our Chess—the capture of the opponent's Oho-Shio, or King. All efforts must be made to protect the Oho-Shio. He must not remain in check, and when he is checkmated the game is ended.

LEGAL.

Boundary Line—One End on Side of Highway, Other Must be Also.

The Court of Appeals of Maryland decided recently in the case of *Reiman v. The Baltimore Belt R. Co.*, that where one end of a line is fixed on the side of a highway, no rule of construction can justify the location of the other end of that line in the center of it. Such location should be made only when required by express words to that effect.

The Court says: "The general doctrine that a call to bound on a public highway without more, will be presumed to be a grant to the center of it, if the grantor owns the fee of the bed thereof, is well established in this State, but it is also quite as familiar to us that this presumption is not conclusive. *Hunt v. Brown*, 75 Md., 483; *Sadtler's case*, 63 Md.; *Gould's case*, 67 Md., and *Sebley*, decided at January Term, 1894, and not yet reported. (See 28 Alt. Rep., 977.)

"It would unnecessarily prolong this opinion to examine in detail the cases just cited in order to show that by the rules of construction announced in all of them the description in this case must be held not to include the eastern half of Howard Street in front of the appellant's lot. In *Gould's case*, *supra*, it was said that the points of beginning and ending of lines, those points being designated corners of streets, as in the case before us—fix the beginning and ending of the lines with as much certainty and positiveness as if stones had been called for in the deed. In the description we are now considering the point of the beginning and ending is the southeast corner of Howard and German streets. This point, as we have seen, is the beginning of the first and the ending of the fourth line, which latter 'bounds on Howard Street.' In the absence of any clear intimation in the deed to the contrary, we must assume that both ends of the line are either on the center or side line. Here we have one end of the

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disputed line on the side line of Howard Street, and the other end will, therefore, be on the same side of the street, and the line itself will run thereon. As was said in *Sebley v. Holden, supra*, when 'one point in the line is fixed by the description to the side of the road, we are satisfied that, by a just and necessary construction, the other point must be taken to be at the same side of the road.'—*Maryland Daily Record*.

Telegraph Negligences—Suit by Sendee.

A telegraph case from Tennessee, *Mamer v. Western Minn. Tel. Co.*, is noticeable in holding, that, while in England the addressee of a telegram has no legal remedy to sue upon the contract of the sender, this doctrine is here generally rejected and a distinctively "American rule" is adopted in nearly all the American States. In the case under consideration, which cites many of the diverging judicial opinions, the addressee was held bound by a limitation-clause, compelling a claim to be presented to the company within sixty days after the sending of the message. The Court held the general proposition that the regulation was a reasonable one and that for the non-presentation of the damage-claim the action was barred. —10 Nat. Corp. Rep., 121.

Current Events.

Monday, May 13.

The President appoints Col. Wm. G. Rice, of Albany, and J. B. Harlow, of St. Louis, to fill the vacancies in the United States Civil Service Commission. . . . Many of the striking miners in Virginia return to work on the old terms. . . . Several big electric concerns pass into the control of a syndicate. . . . Great damage is caused to vineyards in the Eastern States by frost.

A decree is issued by the Mikado announcing that in the interest of permanent peace Japan has consented to defer to the wishes of the Powers in regard to the Liau-Tong Peninsula. . . . A ministerial crisis is possible in Germany; the Reichstag rejects the proposed tax on tobacco. . . . Spanish insurgents suffer several defeats.

Tuesday, May 14.

Admiral Meade declines to answer the inquiry of the Navy Department in reference to his criticism of the Administration. . . . The Carnegie Steel Company, of Pittsburgh, gives notice of a 10 per cent. advance in wages in all its departments; 15,000 men are affected. . . . Western miners decide to combine the miners of all States and Territories as far east as Kansas.

Japan declines to fix a date for the evacuation of the Chinese mainland; the Powers may assist China in paying the indemnity. . . . The French budget is presented to the Chamber. . . . The Powers submit to the Porte a scheme of Armenian reform. . . . Bismarck makes a speech in which he urges women to take more interest in politics and oppose socialism; he criticizes the rejected Anti-Socialist Bill. . . . The Hungarian House of Magnates rejects the bill for equal rights to unbelievers.

Wednesday, May 15.

Hawaii replies to the United States, upholding Minister Thurston, it is believed. . . . Admiral Meade is to be reprimanded by the Navy Department. . . . Wages are advanced in several factories in Pennsylvania and Ohio. . . . The strike of St. Louis hod-carriers is at an end; the men return to work on the old terms. . . . The bill for police reorganization fails in the New York Legislature.

Russia may occupy Korea until Japan carries out her agreement in regard to Chinese territory. . . . The Pope forbids Italian Catholics from taking part in the coming Parliamentary elections. . . . Spanish rebels are preparing to

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make a concerted move; Spanish troops are again defeated in a battle.

Thursday, May 16.

Secretary Herbert revokes Admiral Meade's leave of absence pending a consideration of his case. . . . The Presbyterian General Assembly meets in Pittsburgh. . . . The New York Legislature adjourns. . . . Indiana coal operators and miners agree on a scale of prices. . . . Admiral John J. Almy, retired, dies. . . . The President signs a proclamation opening on May 21 for settlement the lands of the Yankton Sioux Indian reservation.

The Emperor of Austria accepts Count Kalnoky's resignation and appoints Count Gulo-chavsky Premier. . . . The upper house of the Prussian Diet adopts Count Mirbach's motion for an international silver conference; an amendment against Germany taking the initiative is defeated. . . . The plan of confederation of Newfoundland with Canada is abandoned.

Friday, May 17.

The President decides to place Admiral Meade on the retired list, but this does not relieve him from the liability of being court-martialed. . . . The coal strike in Ohio is at an end, and the danger of a national miners' strike is past. . . . A debate between Professor Loughlin, of the Chicago University, and Mr. G. H. Harvey, author of "Coin's Financial School," takes place at the Illinois Club. . . . Important armor and gun tests are made at Indian Head. . . . Wheat rises in price.

The fall of Count Kalnoky causes uneasiness in Europe. . . . The Swedish Chambers vote to send troops into Norway, if necessary. . . . Spain is negotiating for a loan. . . . There is a report that complete anarchy prevails in the island of Formosa, and that the Chinese troops have revolted against the Governor.

Saturday, May 18.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Boston reverses a lower court decision and upholds the Berliner patent of the Bell Telephone Company. . . . The Presbyterian General Assembly, at Pittsburgh, discusses the question of seminary control. . . . Wheat and corn advance in price.

Severe earthquakes occur throughout Tuscany and Greece; in Florence, hundreds of buildings are wrecked and several lives are lost; the people are panic-stricken. . . . The dissolution of Parliament is believed to be near; Lord Rosebery's Government has only ten majority. . . . More Spanish troops arrive in Cuba.

Sunday, May 19.

Delegates are beginning to arrive in Memphis to attend the big sound-money convention. . . . There is fear of trouble among Pennsylvania miners. . . . Operations are to be renewed in the largest West Virginia mines; the militia is ready to protect the mines against the violence of the strikers. . . . The South Carolina's decisions are approved by Senator Butler, who denies that there is any excitement over them in the State.

A revolt breaks out in one of the Mexican States. . . . An English steamer is sunk in a collision. . . . Japan is strengthening her navy. . . . Russia's intention to occupy Korea is doubted in Europe.

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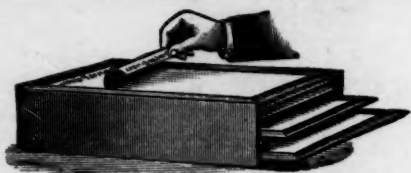
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